



**CRIME AND DELINQUENCY
ABSTRACTS**

VOL. 5, NO. 3

**NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE
FOR MENTAL HEALTH INFORMATION**

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS

(The abstracts are prepared under contract by the Information Center on Crime and Delinquency of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency.)

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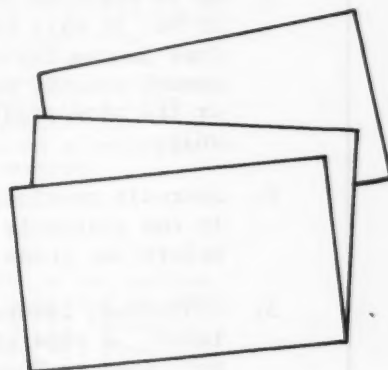
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NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE FOR MENTAL HEALTH INFORMATION

**CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS AND CURRENT PROJECTS —
AN INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY**

VOL. 5, NO. 3

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With this volume of Crime and Delinquency Abstracts, we begin the first stage of a computer-generated publication. Changes in format are in line with the present machine capability. Volume 5 will contain 8 issues and will include materials which have come into the Clearinghouse information system since May, 1967. Readers should note the following special points:

1. As in previous volumes, each issue (with the exception of No. 3) will contain both abstracts from the literature in the field of crime and delinquency related to mental health, and reports of research, demonstration, or training projects. Issue No. 3 contains abstracts only.
2. Journals routinely screened for materials to be included in the abstracts section of Volume 5 are listed immediately before the index.
3. Individual issues of Volume 5 will contain an author index. A separate, cumulative subject index will be published as Vol. 5, No. 9.

ABSTRACTS

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CRAIG, MAUDE M., BUDD, LAILA A. THE JUVENILE OFFENDER: RECIDIVISM AND COMPANIONS. CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 13(2):344-351, 1967.

A STUDY WAS MADE OF "SERIOUS" AND "LESS SERIOUS" JUVENILE DELINQUENTS TO BRING INTO FOCUS VARIOUS DEVELOPMENTAL FACTORS AND THE YOUNGSTERS' ASSOCIATES, THE MECHANISM BY WHICH JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IS INCREASED AND PERPETUATED. SUBJECTS WERE DRAWN FROM THE STUDY POPULATION OF A 10-YEAR VALIDATION STUDY OF THE GLUECK PREDICTION TABLE. THE 102 BOYS ANALYZED HAD, BEFORE REACHING 16, COMMITTED 276 OFFENSES REPORTED BY THE NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT. PROPERTY THEFT, THE MOST SERIOUS AND THE MOST PREVALENT AMONG THESE OFFENSES, WAS ALSO MOST FREQUENTLY COMMITTED BY THE RECIDIVIST OVER 13 WHO HAD COMPANIONS WITH HIM WHILE PERFORMING THE OFFENSE. CONVERSELY, THE LESS SERIOUS OFFENSES WERE MORE FREQUENTLY COMMITTED WITHOUT COMPANIONS BY YOUNGSTERS UNDER 14 WHO WERE NOT RECIDIVISTS. THESE FINDINGS PERMIT A CONCLUSION THAT ANY PREVENTIVE TREATMENT OR MANAGERIAL PROGRAM MUST BE GUIDED BY KNOWLEDGE OF THE DIFFERENTIAL CHARACTER OF THE TWO TYPES OF JUVENILES. SPECIFICALLY, THE BOY WHO GETS INTO SERIOUS TROUBLE ALONG WITH COMPANIONS IS LIKELY TO BE MORE FIRMLY ENTRENCHED IN DELINQUENCY AND REQUIRES A MORE CHALLENGING, VIGOROUS PROGRAM TO EXTRICATE HIM. THE COMMISSION OF A LESS SERIOUS OFFENSE BY THE BOY UNDER 14 WITHOUT THE ENDORSEMENT OF OTHER YOUTHS APPEARS TO BE A REACTION TO SITUATIONAL PROCESSES REQUIRING AMELIORATIVE INTERVENTION. (AUTH. ED.)

2100041261999

ZAVATT, JOSEPH C. SENTENCING PROCEDURE IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK. (PAPER DELIVERED AT THE SECOND U. S. CIRCUIT SENTENCING INSTITUTE, NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 11, 1966.) FEDERAL RULES DECISIONS, 41(7):469-493, 1967.

JUDGES OF MULTIJUDGE DISTRICT COURTS SHOULD MEET BEFORE SENTENCING CASES TO DISCUSS SENTENCES PENDING IN THEIR COURTS. THE SENTENCING PANEL PROCEDURE OF THE U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK IS SIMPLE. THE SENTENCING JUDGE AND TWO ASSOCIATES CONFER ON THE PENDING SENTENCES TWO DAYS BEFORE THE REGULAR SENTENCING DATE. THE JUDGES REVIEW PRESENTENCE REPORTS AND FILL OUT REPORTS ON THE CASES BEFORE THE CONFERENCE. THE THREE-JUDGE PANELS ARE SELECTED TO INCLUDE JUDGES WITH DIFFERING SENTENCING PHILOSOPHIES. THE SENTENCING JUDGE DECLARES HIS TENTATIVE SENTENCE, LISTENS TO THE OPINIONS OF TWO COLLEAGUES, AND THEN DECIDES ON THE ACTUAL SENTENCE. IN ABOUT 20 PERCENT OF THE SENTENCES IMPOSED DURING THE YEARS 1962, 1963, AND 1964, THE SENTENCING JUDGES CHANGED THEIR TENTATIVE SENTENCES TO APPROACH THE CONSENSUS OF THEIR PANEL CONFEREES. STATISTICAL DATA ON SENTENCING IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK IS APPENDED.

0100041262999

BARNETT, GEORGE H. A JURY ASSEMBLY ROOM SYSTEM. JUDICATURE, 50(8):275-277, 1967.

THE SUPERIOR COURT IN SANTA CLARA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA HAS SUCCESSFULLY USED A JURY ASSEMBLY ROOM SYSTEM FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS. THIS CONCEPT HAS PROVEN TO BE AN EFFECTIVE METHOD OF SUMMONING MULTIPLE JURY PANELS FOR A GIVEN TRIAL DAY AND HAS RESULTED IN A MORE EFFICIENT USE OF JURORS. SUCH A SYSTEM IS ONLY FEASIBLE IN THOSE COURTS WHICH HAVE DAILY JURY CALENDARS REQUIRING MORE THAN ONE PANEL.

0100041263999

BATRIA, PURAN. THE CRIMINAL ASPECT OF PROSTITUTION. INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE REVIEW, NO VOL.(206):80-88, 1967.

IN INDIA THERE ARE FIVE MAIN TYPES OF PROSTITUTES: PUBLIC PROSTITUTES; STREETWALKERS; SINGING AND DANCING GIRLS; CLANDESTINE OCCASIONAL PROSTITUTES; AND SOCIETY GIRLS. CRIMINALS AND PROSTITUTES HAVE A MORE OR LESS COMMON BACKGROUND AND BOTH OWE THEIR SITUATION TO ALMOST IDENTICAL CAUSES, IN PARTICULAR TO A CONSTITUTIONAL DISINCLINATION TO WORK AND A LOVE FOR AN EASY LIFE AND EASY MONEY. PROSTITUTES' CRIMES ARE INFANTICIDE, ABORTION, SHOP-LIFTING, ROBBING CLIENTS, AND THE INSTIGATION AND ABETTING OF CRIMES BY OTHERS. A SOUND POLICY TO COMBAT PROSTITUTION AND RELATED CRIMES CALLS FOR A FOUR-PRONGED STRATEGY AIMED AT SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC BETTERMENT, PUBLIC EDUCATION, GRADUAL LEGAL ENACTMENTS, AND ACTIVE VIGILANCE BY THE POLICE.

0107041264999

JEPSEN, JORGEN, PAL, LONE. FORECASTING CRIME. FORWARD IN EUROPE, 1967(APRIL/MAY):20-23, 1967.

IN THIS DANISH STUDY, AN ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO PREDICT CRIME FOR A PERIOD FOR WHICH OFFICIAL CRIME STATISTICS WERE ALREADY AVAILABLE. DATA FOR THE PERIOD 1950 TO 1964 WERE USED. THE INITIAL PROCEDURES INVOLVED SETTING DOWN A SERIES OF CRIME RATES DIFFERENTIATED BY TYPE OF CRIME AND NATURE OF SANCTION. THE LIMITED AVAILABILITY OF RELIABLE AND CONSISTENT SOCIAL STATISTICS RESTRICTED THE STUDY TO NARROW LIMITS. BOTH A SINGLE SOCIAL FACTOR AND COMBINATION OF SOCIAL FACTORS APPROACH TO PREDICTING CRIME WERE USED. THE RESULTS OF THE ATTEMPTS TO MAKE PRECISE "PRETENDED FORECASTS" WERE UNSUCCESSFUL; HOWEVER, SOME LESSONS WERE LEARNED E.G., THE NEED FOR RELIABLE AND CONSISTENT STATISTICS ON CRIME AND ON SOCIAL FACTORS.

0107041265999

FOGELSON, MARTIN G. CONTROL OF PROCEDURES FOR IDENTIFYING A SUSPECT. JOURNAL OF FORENSIC SCIENCES, 12(2):135-146, 1967.

A PERSON WHO KNOWS HE IS OBSERVING A CRIME, WHETHER AS A VICTIM OR AS A BYSTANDER, IS UNDER EMOTIONAL STRESS. THE WITNESS MAY SEE THE CRIMINAL ONLY ONCE FOR A SHORT TIME. DAYS, SOMETIMES WEEKS, MAY PASS BEFORE THE WITNESS IS ASKED BY THE POLICE TO MAKE AN IDENTIFICATION. IDENTIFICATION EVIDENCE CAN BE MADE UNTRUSTWORTHY BY THE USE OF SUGGESTION. THE METHOD BY WHICH THIS TYPE OF EVIDENCE IS OBTAINED, THEREFORE, OUGHT TO BE REGULATED: (A) IF A SUSPECT IS IN CUSTODY, ONLY CORPOREAL IDENTIFICATION OUGHT TO BE USED, (B) THE MAN SHOULD BE PRESENTED ALONG WITH OTHERS OF SIMILAR APPEARANCE, (C) NO SUGGESTION, BY COMMENT OR OTHERWISE, IDENTIFYING THE MAN THE POLICE SUSPECT OUGHT TO BE ALLOWED, (D) COMPLETE

RECORDS OF THE IDENTIFICATION PROCESS OUGHT TO BE KEPT. THIS TYPE OF REGULATION IS COMMON IN NON-AMERICAN COMMON LAW JURISDICTIONS. THE ABSENCE OF THIS TYPE OF REGULATION IN AMERICAN LAW THUS CONDONES THE USE OF PROCEDURES WHICH ARE AGREED TO BE UNRELIABLE AND UNFAIR. SINCE THE COURTS HAVE NOT CORRECTED THIS SITUATION, CONSTITUTIONAL DOCTRINE IS NEEDED. WHAT IS NEEDED IS LAW WHICH WILL BRING AMERICAN STANDARDS FOR CORPOREAL IDENTIFICATION UP TO THE LEVEL OF THE STANDARDS OF OTHER COMMON LAW JURISDICTIONS. TO DO LESS WOULD BE TO IGNORE A PROBLEM LONG KNOWN AND TO REFUSE TO APPLY A SOLUTION LONG TESTED. (AUTH.)

0100041266999

WOLF, JESSICA. LEGAL PSYCHIATRY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE: THE COURT CLINIC IN MASSACHUSETTS. JOURNAL OF FORENSIC SCIENCES, 12(2):147-171, 1967.

THE FOUNDING OF DIAGNOSTIC COURT CLINICS WAS A FIRST STEP IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PSYCHIATRIC APPROACH TO THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS, BUT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF COURT CLINICS FOR TREATMENT PURPOSES REPRESENTS A REAL INNOVATION. THE MASSACHUSETTS COURT CLINIC, WITH ITS UNUSUAL APPROACH TO CRIMINAL LAW AND COMMITMENT PROCEDURE, ADDS NEW COMPLEXITIES TO THE CRIMINAL PROCESS IN TERMS OF ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY AND JUDGE-PSYCHIATRIST AND PROBATION-CLINIC INTERACTIONS. A REHABILITATIVE THEORY HAS BEEN PUT INTO PRACTICE ON A STATE-WIDE BASIS: OFFENDERS ARE TREATED AS MENTALLY ILL PERSONS WHOSE CHARACTER DISORDERS LEAD THEM TO COMMIT ANTISOCIAL ACTS. WHILE THESE CLINICS DEAL WITH ONLY 5 TO 10 PERCENT OF THE COURT POPULATION, THEIR EFFECTS ON LEGAL INSTITUTIONS HAVE BEEN DEMONSTRATED. NEW RELATIONSHIPS HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED WHICH INVOLVE INTERDISCIPLINARY INTERCHANGE AND SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECT THE JUDICIAL PROCESS. RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN COURT AND CLINIC MAY BECOME CRITICAL FOR THE OFFENDER. THE IMPLICATIONS OF COURT CLINICS FOR THE ADVERSARY SYSTEM AND LEGAL PROCEDURE, FOR PSYCHIATRY, AND FOR THE INTERACTION BETWEEN JUDGES AND PSYCHIATRISTS EVENTUALLY OUGHT TO BE CONSIDERED IF A CONSISTENT AND EFFECTIVE APPROACH IS TO BE DEVELOPED.

0100041267999

CIMBURA, G. STUDIES OF CRIMINAL ABORTION CASES IN ONTARIO. JOURNAL OF FORENSIC SCIENCES, 12(2):223-229, 1967.

IN ORDER TO RECORD DATA ON MATERIALS AND METHODS USED IN THE PROCURING OF CRIMINAL ABORTIONS, A STUDY WAS MADE OF 101 NONFATAL AND 19 FATAL CASES OF SUSPECTED CRIMINAL ABORTIONS PERFORMED IN ONTARIO DURING 1961-65. THIRTEEN OF THE PATIENTS IMPLICATED SUSPECTS WITH SOME TO CONSIDERABLE MEDICAL KNOWLEDGE. NINE OF THESE WERE MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS, ONE WAS A CHIROPRACTOR, ONE A MEDICAL TECHNOLOGIST, ONE A MEDICAL STUDENT, AND ONE A REGISTERED NURSE. IN THIS GROUP OF CASES, THE USE OF THE INSTRUMENTAL METHOD AND DRUGS PREDOMINATED. THE REMAINING 107 CASES INVOLVED MAINLY LAY SUSPECTS. IN THIS CATEGORY, THE INJECTION OF FLUIDS WAS SUSPECTED IN 87 CASES, OF WHICH 66 INVOLVED THE USE OF THE HIGGINSON-TYPE SYRINGE. SOAP SOLUTION, A MIXTURE OF SOAP AND OIL, AND A MIXTURE OF SOAP AND OIL AND DISINFECTANT WERE THE MOST FREQUENT ABORTIFACIENTS. IN THE FATAL CASES, THE SUSPECTED PROCEDURE WAS PREDOMINANTLY THE METHOD OF INJECTION OF FLUIDS.

0100041268999

PIERSON, GEORGE R. CATTELL, RAYMOND B. PIERCE, JOHN. A DEMONSTRATION BY THE HSPQ OF THE NATURE OF THE PERSONALITY CHANGES PRODUCED BY INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF DELINQUENTS. JOURNAL OF SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY, 70 (SECOND HALF):229-239, 1966.

THIS IS THE STUDY OF THE ABILITY OF A FACTORED TEST, THE HIGH SCHOOL PERSONALITY QUESTIONNAIRE (HSPQ) TO REVEAL SIGNIFICANT CHANGES OF PERSONALITY AMONG JUVENILE DELINQUENTS UNDER TREATMENT. THE SUBJECTS WERE 123 MALES, AGED 14 TO 18, COMMITTED TO THE GREEN HILL SCHOOL (WASHINGTON STATE) DURING 1962 AND 1963. THE BOYS WERE TESTED IN THEIR FIRST AND LAST WEEKS OF RESIDENCE. THE DATA INDICATED THAT THE BOYS MADE SIGNIFICANT CHANGES DURING THEIR TREATMENT PERIOD IN THE AREAS OF: (1) DOMINANCE; (2) SUPREGO STRENGTH; (3) EMOTIONAL SENSITIVITY, AND (4) SELF-SENTIMENT FORMATION. THIS STUDY PROVIDES THE FIRST SUBSTANTIAL EVIDENCE, FOR A SIZEABLE SAMPLE, THAT GUIDED GROUP INTERACTION, STRUCTURED GROUP LIVING, GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY, AND ACADEMIC AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING SIGNIFICANTLY ALTER THE DELINQUENT'S PERSONALITY IN A FAVORABLE DIRECTION. THE HSPQ WAS FOUND TO BE SENSITIVE AND RELIABLE ENOUGH TO REVEAL SIGNIFICANT CHANGES OF PERSONALITY AMONG DELINQUENTS UNDER TREATMENT.

0100041269999

BLACKMAN, SHELDON. GOLDSTEIN, KENNETH M. MANDELL, WALLACE. DEVIANCE AND POSITION IN THE SMALL GROUP. JOURNAL OF SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY, 70 (SECOND HALF):287-293, 1966.

THE PURPOSE OF THIS STUDY WAS TO EXPLORE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POSITION IN A SMALL GROUP AND DEVIANCE BY FOCUSING ON THE POSITION OF THE DEVIANT IN THE STRUCTURE OF HIS GROUP. THREE TYPES OF ARMY SQUADS WERE STUDIED: AWOL SQUADS CONTAINING ONE MAN WHO HAD BEEN AWOL; 209 SQUADS CONTAINING ONE POOR PERFORMER WHO HAD BEEN REFERRED TO A PSYCHIATRIC FACILITY FOR AN UNSUITABILITY DISCHARGE; AND HOSPITAL SQUADS CONTAINING ONE MAN WHO HAD BEEN HOSPITALIZED FOR A RESPIRATORY INFECTION. SOCIOMETRIC QUESTIONNAIRES AND MULTI-DIMENSIONAL SCALING TECHNIQUES WERE UTILIZED TO STUDY 116 SQUADS. THE DATA INDICATED THAT DEVIANTS OCCUPIED LOWER POSITIONS IN THEIR GROUPS THAN DID HOSPITALIZED SUBJECTS.

0100041270999

THE GRAND JURY WITNESS' PRIVILEGE AGAINST SELF-INCRIMINATION. NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY LAW REVIEW, 62(2):207-232, 1967.

THE ARGUMENTS TO JUSTIFY LIMITING THE FIFTH AMENDMENT PROTECTION IN GRAND JURY PROCEEDINGS REST UPON A MISINTERPRETATION OF THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THIS JURY. THE EARLY PROCEDURE OF HAVING THE GRAND JURY SUPPLY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT WITH INFORMATION WHICH WOULD BRING A PERSON TO TRIAL WAS NOT DESIGNED TO GUARANTEE INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS. SINCE THE FIFTH AMENDMENT IS THE ONLY MAJOR PROTECTION AVAILABLE TO A GRAND JURY WITNESS ANY LIMITATION OF THE PRIVILEGE WILL HAVE CONSIDERABLE IMPACT ON THE VULNERABILITY OF THE INDIVIDUAL WHO UNDERGOES QUESTIONING. THE PRIVILEGE AGAINST SELF-INCRIMINATION IN GRAND JURY PROCEEDINGS MUST REST ON THEORY OF THE STATE-INDIVIDUAL RELATIONSHIP.

0100041271999

LIPTON, PAUL P. CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS IN CRIMINAL TAX INVESTIGATIONS. AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION JOURNAL, 53(6):517-521, 1967.

SINCE TAXPAYERS ARE UNDER NO LEGAL OBLIGATION TO ANSWER QUESTIONS OR PRODUCE RECORDS IN A CRIMINAL TAX INVESTIGATION, THE PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS LAID DOWN BY THE SUPREME COURT IN MIRANDA V. ARIZONA SHOULD APPLY TO TAXPAYERS WHO ARE INVESTIGATED BY THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE.

0100041272999

CALLOW, WILLIAM G. TEEN-AGE MARRIAGE, MISCONDUCT AND THE LAW. AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION JOURNAL, 53(6):541-543, 1967.

YOUNG PEOPLE WHO HAVE NOT REACHED THE AGE OF CONSENT FOR MARRIAGE AND WHO ENGAGE IN IMMORAL CONDUCT ARE FACED WITH SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES UNDER WISCONSIN LAWS. YOUNGSTERS SHOULD BE MADE AWARE OF THESE LAWS AS A DETERRENT TO IRRESPONSIBLE BEHAVIOR.

0100041274999

RAY, D. N. MEASURING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. SOCIAL DEFENCE, 2(6):4-7, 1966.

IN ORDER THAT NATIONAL JUVENILE DELINQUENCY STATISTICAL DATA MAY BE COMPARED WITH DATA OF OTHER NATIONS, UNIFORM PRACTICES IN MEASURING DELINQUENCY SHOULD BE ADOPTED. IN INDIA, AS IN MOST PROGRESSIVE COUNTRIES, THE AGE LEVELS OF 7, 12, 16, 18, AND 21 ARE UTILIZED IN SEPARATING THE VARIOUS CATEGORIES OF JUVENILES. THESE AGE LEVELS SHOULD BE USED IN STATISTICAL REPORTING OF DELINQUENCY. DELINQUENCY INDEXES CAN BE MORE FULLY UTILIZED IN THE MEASUREMENT OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.

0100041275999

AGNIHOTRI, SHRI V. P. REPORT ON THE TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL ABOLITIONIST FEDERATION. SOCIAL DEFENCE, 2(6):14-19, 1966

THE TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL ABOLITIONIST FEDERATION WAS HELD IN MAY 1966 IN ROME. PROSTITUTION IN ITS VARIOUS FACETS AND SUBJECTS SUCH AS "PROSTITUTION AND VENEREAL DISEASES," "THE FAMILY IN FACE OF PROSTITUTION," AND "PROSTITUTION IN SOCIETY" WERE DISCUSSED.

0100041276999

MORELAND, ALLEN B. CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATIONS AND PRIVATE PERSONS. SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA LAW REVIEW, 40(2):189-273, 1967.

THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE RIGHT OF THE U. S. CONGRESS TO PUNISH FOR CONTEMPT IS TRACED AND THE SCOPE OF THIS AUTHORITY AS ESTABLISHED BY LEGISLATIVE AND JUDICIAL DECISIONS IS EXAMINED. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT A DUE PROCESS STANDARD BE DEVELOPED BY CONGRESS TO BETTER PROTECT THE RIGHTS OF INDIVIDUALS AND GROUPS BEFORE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS AND THE LAWS OF THE HOUSES OF CONGRESS.

0100041277999

CALIFORNIA CANCER QUACK LAWS: THE BEST IS NONE TOO GOOD.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA LAW REVIEW, 40(2):384-406, 1967.

CALIFORNIA'S EFFORT TO ELIMINATE THE CANCER "QUACK" IS
DISCUSSED EMPHASIZING THE 1959 CANCER LAW. IT IS
CONCLUDED THAT INTENSIFIED EFFORTS, INCLUDING
STRENGTHENING THE CANCER LAW, ARE NECESSARY.

0100041278999

THE RIGHT OF EXPRESSION IN PRISON. SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
LAW REVIEW, 40(2):407-423, 1967.

RECENT DECISIONS INDICATE THAT COURTS IN THE U.S. MAY
EVENTUALLY DISCARD THE HANDS-OFF DOCTRINE AS THE PROPER
MODE OF HANDLING PRISONER'S CLAIMS OF INFRINGEMENT UPON
CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES. INCREASED JUDICIAL WILLINGNESS
TO EVALUATE CONFLICTING INTERESTS SHOULD LEAD TO REMOVAL
OF MANY SPEECH RESTRICTIONS, PARTICULARLY IN PRISONER
MANUSCRIPT WRITING WHERE FEW PURPOSES ARE SERVED BY
EXISTING RESTRICTIONS. TO A LESSER DEGREE, SOME
RESTRICTIONS MAY BE EXPECTED TO BE REMOVED FROM
COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN INMATES AND OUTSIDERS AND FROM
ORAL COMMUNICATION AMONG INMATES WHERE THE SOCIAL
INTERESTS OF RESTRAINT AND REHABILITATION ARE SIGNIFICANT
COUNTERVAILING INTERESTS, BUT WHERE ALTERNATIVES TO
RESTRICTION EXIST. (AUTH.)

0100041280999

MANLY, MILO A. THE HUMAN RELATIONS COMMISSION'S ROLE IN
THE AREA OF CORRECTION. QUARTERLY: PENNSYLVANIA
ASSOCIATION ON PROBATION, PAROLE AND CORRECTION, 24(1):28-
30, 1967.

THE CHANGES ADVOCATED BY CIVIL RIGHTS PROPONENTS ARE
AFFECTING CORRECTIONAL WORK. AT THE CAMP HILL TRAINING
SCHOOL FOR CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS IN PENNSYLVANIA, A
COURSE IN CIVIL RIGHTS IS TAUGHT BY A REPRESENTATIVE OF
THE PENNSYLVANIA HUMAN RELATIONS COMMISSION. NO MATTER
HOW MUCH COUNSELING, PROGRAMMATIC PLANNING, AND TESTING
IS DONE BY SOCIOLOGISTS, PSYCHIATRISTS, AND PSYCHOLOGISTS,
IF THE PROBLEMS OF TODAY ARE NOT UNDERSTOOD,
CORRECTIONAL WORK WILL NOT SUCCEED.

0100041281999

SOBOLEVITCH, ROBERT. SUBSTANCE ABUSE: A GROWING PROBLEM
AMONG JUVENILES (THE DANGER OF GLUE SNIFFING AND SIMILAR
INHALANTS). QUARTERLY: PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATION ON
PROBATION, PAROLE AND CORRECTION, 24(1):33-35, 1967.

GLUE SNIFFING, MARIHUANA, NARCOTICS, LSD AND AMPHETAMINE
ABUSES ARE ALL GROWING PROBLEMS AMONG JUVENILES. IN
JANUARY 1967, A NATIONAL CONFERENCE WAS HELD IN DENVER,
COLORADO DEVOTED TO THE PROBLEM OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE. THE
PROGRAMS DEVELOPED TO CONTROL DRUG ABUSE IN DENVER, NEW
YORK CITY, AND PHILADELPHIA WERE DISCUSSED.

0100041282999

CAHILL, THOMAS J. CRIME PREVENTION (PART 2). POLICE
CHIEF, 34(6):10-24, 1967.

THE CONCLUDING SUMMARY OF THE PILOT WORKSHOP CONDUCTED BY
THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE ON

POLICE OPERATIONS VERSUS THE CRIMES OF ROBBERY, BURGLARY, AND AUTO THEFT IS PRESENTED. THE PROGRAM WAS INTENDED TO DESCRIBE AND IDENTIFY USEFUL PUBLIC SUPPORT AND INVESTIGATIVE AND GENERAL POLICE OPERATIONAL PROGRAMS TO REDUCE THE INCIDENCE OF BURGLARY, ROBBERY, AND AUTO THEFT.

0100041283999

WAHL, ALFONS, NAUMANN, KURT, THOMANN, ROLAND, ZEIT, HERMANN, STEINBRENNER, ARNOLD, ET AL. BEWAHRUNGSHILFE UND GERICHTSHILFE FUR ERWACHSENE. (PROBATION AND COURT ASSISTANCE FOR ADULTS.) BEWAHRUNGSHILFE, 14(2):67-146, 1967.

A CONFERENCE WAS HELD IN BAD BOLL, WEST GERMANY ON THE FUNCTIONS AND GOALS OF ADULT PROBATION AND PAROLE TO FAMILIARIZE JUDGES AND LAWYERS WITH METHODS OF PROBATION. IT WAS OBSERVED AT THE OUTSET OF THE CONFERENCE THAT ONLY THREE PERCENT OF ALL GERMAN ADULT OFFENDERS WHOSE SENTENCES ARE SUSPENDED FOR A PROBATIONARY PERIOD ARE ACTUALLY PLACED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF A PROBATION OFFICER, AND THAT ONLY 13.2 PERCENT OF THE INMATES CONDITIONALLY RELEASED FROM PRISONS ARE PLACED UNDER PAROLE SUPERVISION. A MAJOR REASON FOR THIS WAS THOUGHT TO BE THE CONSERVATISM OF JUDGES AND THEIR MEAGER KNOWLEDGE OF THE POTENTIALITIES OF PROBATION AND PAROLE. THE JUDGE'S FUNCTION WITH REGARD TO PROBATION WAS SEEN AS THAT OF DECIDING WHICH OFFENDERS ARE LIKELY TO BENEFIT FROM THE SUPERVISION AND GUIDANCE OF AN OFFICER. THE MAJOR GOALS OF PROBATION AND PAROLE WERE PERCEIVED AS EDUCATING THE OFFENDER (IN THE SENSE OF INFLUENCING HIS LEARNING PROCESS), STRENGTHENING HIS SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS, AND PREVENTING HIS RECIDIVISM. TO ACHIEVE THESE GOALS, THE PROBATION OFFICER MUST EXPLORE THE IMMEDIATE CAUSES OF THE OFFENSE AND THE OFFENDER'S BACKGROUND. SPEAKERS CALLED FOR A MORE IMAGINATIVE USE OF PROBATION AND PAROLE, AND A GREATER WILLINGNESS TO EXPERIMENT AND TAKE MORE REASONABLE RISKS IN ASSIGNING OFFENDERS TO SUPERVISION. CONTENTS: ADULT PROBATION IN WEST GERMANY, BY ALFONS WAHL; GOD'S PATIENCE WITH MAN: THEOLOGICAL THOUGHTS ON PROBATION, BY KURT NAUMANN; PROBATION FROM A JUDGES POINT OF VIEW, BY ROLAND THOMANN; PROBATION METHODS WITH ADULTS, BY HERMANN ZEIT; ESTABLISHING AN ADULT PROBATION DIVISION IN LARGE COURTS, BY ARNOLD STEINBRENNER; THE DAILY JOBS OF THE PROBATION OFFICER, BY JOHANNES KRAUSE; THE DISCUSSIONS DURING THE CONFERENCE, BY ALFONS WAHL; SUMMARY OF THE CONFERENCE, BY HANS BOCK.

0100041284999

EDWARDS, GEORGE. ORDER AND CIVIL LIBERTIES: A COMPLEX ROLE FOR THE POLICE. CRIMINOLOGICA, 5(1):2-7, 1967.

THE MOST PRESSING PROBLEM FACING THE POLICE IN THE UNITED STATES TODAY IS HOW TO GUARANTEE EQUAL AND EFFECTIVE LAW ENFORCEMENT. ANSWERING THIS QUESTION IS CRUCIAL TO FINDING THE FEELINGS OF HOSTILITY, FEAR, AND DISTRUST WHICH CURRENTLY AFFECT A MAJOR PORTION OF THE POPULATION IN AMERICAN CITIES. GUIDELINES OFFERED AS A MEANS OF ACCOMPLISHING THIS ARE TO (1) FIND THE FACTS SURROUNDING AN INCIDENT INVOLVING POLICE AND FACE THEM; (2) COMMUNICATE WITH AND KNOW THE COMMUNITY; (3) ABOLISH THE "ALLEY COURT"; AND (4) OBTAIN THE ACTIVE SUPPORT OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION, INCLUDING THE ALIENATED MINORITY GROUPS.

0100041285999

SAGARIN, EDWARD. VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATION AMONG SOCIAL DEVIANTS. CRIMINOLOGICA, 5(1):8-22, 1967.

DURING THE PAST 20 OR 30 YEARS, ORGANIZATIONS OF SOCIAL DEVIANTS HAVE BEGUN TO FLOURISH IN THE UNITED STATES. MEMBERS OF SUCH ASSOCIATIONS MAY CONSIST OF ALCOHOLICS, GAMBLERS, NARCOTIC ADDICTS, HOMOSEXUALS, OR EX-CONVICTS. THE FUNDAMENTAL ATTRIBUTE WHICH ALL DEVIANTS HAVE IN COMMON IS THE MOTIVATION TO ESCAPE FROM STIGMA. THIS MAY BE ACCOMPLISHED IN TWO DIVERGENT PATTERNS: (1) BY CONFORMING TO THE NORMS OF SOCIETY, THAT IS BY RELINQUISHING DEVIANT BEHAVIOR (ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS, SYNANON); OR (2) BY REFORMING THE NORMS OF SOCIETY BY CHANGING THE RULE-MAKING OTHERS (MATTACHINE SOCIETIES). THE ATTITUDES OF EACH GROUP TOWARD THE DEVIANCE OF THE OTHER ARE OPPOSITIONAL. THE FIRST GROUP WILL CONDEMN, MORALISTICALLY AND SCIENTIFICALLY, THE DEVIANCE; THE SECOND GROUP WILL CONDEMN THOSE WHO CONDEMN THEM. THE FIRST GROUP WILL GAIN WIDE SOCIAL APPROVAL FROM SOCIETY AND FUNCTION LIKE GROUP THERAPY; THE SECOND GROUP WILL HAVE A CONSIDERABLE MEMBERSHIP TURNOVER BECAUSE OF THE UNCEASING STRUGGLE AGAINST SOCIETY AND THE SMALL DEGREE OF SUCCESS. IT IS POSSIBLE THAT DEVIANT ASSOCIATIONS MAY BE UTILIZED BY SOCIETY TO REACH THE LARGE MASS OF UNORGANIZED INDIVIDUALS WHO, BECAUSE OF SOME SINGLE ATTRIBUTE WHICH IS SOCIALLY DISAPPROVED, ARE BEYOND THE CONFINES OF ORDINARY COMMUNICATION AND CONTROL.

0100041286999

JOYCE, JAMES AVERY. "SOCIAL DEFENCE" AND THE UNITED NATIONS. CRIMINOLOGICA, 5(1):23-34, 1967.

THIS ARTICLE REVIEWS THE ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE FIELD OF SOCIAL DEFENSE AND CORRECTION SINCE THE ABSORPTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL PENAL AND PENITENTIARY COMMISSION IN 1950. PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO THE CURRENT EFFORTS OF THE U.N. IN AIDING UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES TO FORMULATE NATIONAL SOCIAL DEFENSE POLICIES. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT A MODERN APPROACH TO CRIME AND DELINQUENCY IS CONCERNED FIRST AND FOREMOST WITH THE ROOTS OF CRIME AND SECONDLY WITH INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP TACTICS WHICH MAY LEAD TO CRIME. REMEDIES SHOULD BE INCORPORATED IN A NATIONAL SOCIAL POLICY SO AS TO MITIGATE THE EMERGENCE OF CRIMINALITY.

0100041287999

CLATWORTHY, NANCY M. LESBIANS: A COMPARISON OF TWO GROUPS. CRIMINOLOGICA, 5(1):41-46, 1967.

TWO OUTWARDLY DIFFERENT GROUPS OF FEMALE HOMOSEXUALS WERE SUBJECTED TO INTENSIVE INTERVIEWS: NINE WOMEN FROM A COMMUNITY OF 50 TO 60 LESBIANS RESIDING IN A LARGE CITY, AND FOUR STUDENTS AND A TEACHING ASSISTANT ENROLLED IN A UNIVERSITY. THE SMALLNESS OF THE TWO GROUPS RESTRICTS THE POSSIBILITY OF GENERALIZING THE DATA, BUT THE NATURE OF THE DETAIL OF THE DATA RAISES IMPORTANT QUESTIONS ABOUT THE LESBIAN STYLE OF LIFE. THE PRIMARY PICTURE PRESENTED WAS ONE OF HOPELESSNESS AND MOST OF THEM SEEMED TO BE CONFUSED AS TO THEIR IDENTITY. OTHER COMMON FEATURES INCLUDED: DEEP FEELINGS OF REJECTION BY THE MOTHER; FAMILY MARITAL CONFLICT; EARLY RECOGNITION OF LESBIAN TENDENCIES; AND SOME DEGREE OF HOSTILITY TO THE FATHER. THE FINDINGS INDICATE A WIDE VARIATION IN THE STYLE OF HOMOSEXUALITY AMONG UNIVERSITY AND COMMUNITY

WOMEN; ANY ATTEMPT TO APPLY A UNITARY ETIOLOGIC EXPLANATION TO THIS DIVERSITY APPEARS PREMATURE.

0100041285999

ELSEN, SHELDON H., ROSETT, ARTHUR. PROTECTIONS FOR THE SUSPECT UNDER MIRANDA V. ARIZONA. COLUMBIA LAW REVIEW, 67(4):645-670, 1967.

PROTECTION FOR THE SUSPECT AS ENUMERATED IN THE SUPREME COURT DECISION MIRANDA V. ARIZONA MAY PROVE MORE SIGNIFICANT AS A DECLARATION OF INTENT THAN AS A WORKING INSTRUMENT OF THE LAW. IN THIS DECISION, THE COURT PRESCRIBED A WHOLE NEW SERIES OF WORKING LAWS FOR INTERROGATING SUSPECTS. THERE WERE THREE MAIN POINTS: THE SUSPECTS RIGHT TO COUNSEL AT ALL STAGES OF INTERROGATION; THE WARNING TO THE SUSPECT OF HIS LEGAL RIGHTS; AND THE RIGHT OF THE SUSPECT TO WAIVE COUNSEL. A NUMBER OF LOOPHOLES DO EXIST, HOWEVER. THE WARNING GIVEN TO THE SUSPECT MAY ACTUALLY PLACE THE POLICE AT AN UNFAIR ADVANTAGE WITH THE UNSUSPECTING DEFENDENTS; THE METHOD BY WHICH COUNSEL IS SECURED IS UNSPECIFIED; AND THE RIGHT TO WAIVER COUNSEL COULD POSSIBLY LEAD TO NUMEROUS ABUSES OF INTERROGATIVE POWER. A NUMBER OF SOLUTIONS ARE AVAILABLE: (1) EXPLICIT CONSTITUTIONAL LIMITATIONS ON ALTERNATIVES; (2) A RELIABLE RECORD OF POLICE INTERROGATION; (3) SPECIFIC LIMITATIONS ON POLICE PROCEDURE; (4) FEWER OPPORTUNITIES FOR POLICE OVERREACHING; AND (5) AN INSTITUTIONAL REFORM OF POLICE FORCES.

0100041290999

SEBBA, LESLIE. DECISION MAKING IN JUVENILE CASES - A COMMENT. CRIMINAL LAW REVIEW, NO VOL. (JUNE):347-355, 1967.

FURTHER STATISTICAL ANALYSIS WAS MADE OF THE DATA PRESENTED BY K.W. PATCHETT AND J. D. MCCLEAN ON THE JUVENILE SENTENCING PRACTICE IN A PARTICULAR REGION IN ENGLAND. THE DATA RELATED TO THE CAUTIONING AND SENTENCING OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS IN TEN DIFFERENT LOCALITIES. A SLIGHT TENDENCY WAS FOUND FOR COURTS TO MAKE LESS USE OF THE DISCHARGE IN AREAS WHERE POLICE CAUTIONING RATES WERE HIGHER. THERE WAS NO RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE USE OF CAUTIONS AND SIZE OF POPULATION OR NUMBER OF DELINQUENCIES, OR BETWEEN CAUTION RATES AND THE CLEAR-UP RATES OF OFFENSES. IT APPEARED THAT THERE WAS SOME CONNECTION BETWEEN DELINQUENCY RATES AND CAUTION RATES. THERE WAS ALSO A TENDENCY FOR FINE RATES TO BE HIGHER IN AREAS WITH HIGH DELINQUENCY RATES; THE USE OF PROBATION WAS SIGNIFICANTLY LOWER IN THESE AREAS.

0100041291999

STARRS, JAMES E. SOUTHERN JUVENILE COURT: A STUDY OF IRONY, CIVIL RIGHTS, AND JUDICIAL PRACTICE. CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 13(2):289-306, 1967.

JUVENILE COURTS IN THE UNITED STATES HAVE CONSIDERABLE POTENTIAL FOR GOOD, BUT, WHERE THE CLIMATE IS RIGHT AND THE CONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTIONS ARE FEW, THEY CAN ALSO BE TWISTED INTO INSTRUMENTS OF REPRESSION. SUCH HAS BEEN THE EXPERIENCE OF MANY JUVENILE COURTS IN THE SOUTH WHEN CONFRONTED BY JUVENILE DEMONSTRATORS WHO TAKE TO THE STREETS TO SECURE THEIR CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS. THE STORY OF ONE JUVENILE COURT, THE YOUTH COURT OF HINDS COUNTY (JACKSON), MISS., AND ITS REACTION TO ALMOST 400

JUVENILES WHO WERE ARRESTED FOR PARADING WITHOUT A PERMIT ON THE PUBLIC WAYS OF JACKSON IN JUNE 1965 IS A VIGNETTE OF PERVERSE IRONIES, BOTH SUBTLE AND CRASS. THE STRAIN IMPLICIT IN THE SITUATION WAS BOUND TO BRING OUT THE BEST AND THE WORST IN THE JUVENILE COURT AND THOSE WHO ADMINISTERED IT. IT WAS ONLY THROUGH THE STRENGTH AND DETERMINATION OF JUDGE CARL E. GUERNSEY THAT HIS YOUTH COURT SURVIVED THIS TEST; NOTWITHSTANDING HIS PERSONAL RESOLVE AND COURAGE, THE JUVENILE COURT STRUCTURE LIVED THROUGH ONE OF ITS DARKEST HOURS. MANY LESSONS OF CAUTION AND PRUDENCE ARE TO BE LEARNED FROM THAT EXPERIENCE. (AUTH. ED.)

0100041292999

HUBBS, DAVID B., OSMAN, MARVIN P. FROM PRISON TO THE COMMUNITY: A CASE STUDY. CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 13(2):317-322, 1967.

THE TRANSITION FROM PRISON TO COMMUNITY IS REMARKABLY CRUCIAL IN DETERMINING WHETHER THE OFFENDER WILL ADJUST ADEQUATELY TO LIVING IN THE COMMUNITY OR WILL RETURN TO HIS PREVIOUS OR EVEN MORE DESTRUCTIVE PATTERN OF BEHAVIOR. THE FACILITIES, PERSONNEL, AND SERVICES AVAILABLE FOR GUIDING THE RECENTLY RELEASED OFFENDER ARE OFTEN INSUFFICIENT FOR EFFECTING CONSTRUCTIVE CHANGES. THE CASE OF SALLY IS PRESENTED TO ILLUSTRATE SOME DILEMMAS CONFRONTING A CONSCIENTIOUS WORKER WHO MUST RELY ON CONVENTIONAL AFTERCARE. UPON LEAVING THE INSTITUTION THIS MARKEDLY SELF-DESTRUCTIVE WOMAN CLEARLY SHOWS INADEQUATE EMOTIONAL CONTROL FOR ADJUSTING TO COMMUNITY LIVING WITH THE AID OF THE LIMITED SERVICES AVAILABLE TO HER. THE PROFESSIONAL PEOPLE RESPONSIBLE FOR HER ARE PESSIMISTIC, LESS BECAUSE OF THE INTRINSIC NATURE OF THE CASE THAN BECAUSE OF THEIR LACK OF CONFIDENCE IN A SYSTEM WHICH EITHER LOCKS HER UP OR LEAVES HER UNPROTECTED. A MORE RATIONAL APPROACH WOULD BE TO PROVIDE THOSE FACILITIES AND SERVICES WHICH WOULD MEET HER NEEDS FOR PROTECTION AND THERAPY DURING PERIODS OF DISTURBANCE, WITH GRADUAL LESSENING OF CONTROLS OVER A PERIOD OF TIME. SOME PROMISING NEW PROGRAMS FOR SUCH CASES ARE DISCUSSED, IN WHICH FACILITIES OR SERVICES ARE PROVIDED, MORE OR LESS, DURING THE ENTIRE TRANSITION PERIOD--FROM MAXIMUM SECURITY TO ULTIMATE ASSIMILATION INTO THE COMMUNITY. (AUTH.)

0100041293999

STARK, HEMAN G. ALTERNATIVES TO INSTITUTIONALIZATION. CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 13(2):323-329, 1967.

IN LINE WITH CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE YOUTH CORRECTIONAL FIELD, THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY HAS INITIATED TWO COMMUNITY-BASED TREATMENT PROGRAMS FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS WHO WOULD NORMALLY BE INSTITUTIONALIZED. THESE TWO PROGRAMS--THE COMMUNITY TREATMENT PROJECT AND THE COMMUNITY DELINQUENCY CONTROL PROJECT--OFFER INTENSIVE SUPERVISION IN THE COMMUNITY, UTILIZE MULTIPLE RESOURCES, AND PROVIDE DIFFERENT TYPES OF TREATMENT. THE PROGRAMS TAKE PLACE IN COMMUNITY CENTERS THAT HOUSE THE PAROLE OPERATION AND PROVIDE SPACE FOR GROUP COUNSELING, SCHOOL TUTORING, ARTS AND CRAFTS, AND RECREATION. THE PRINCIPAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THEM IS THAT THE COMMUNITY TREATMENT PROJECT SYSTEMATICALLY EMPLOYS A "MATURITY-LEVEL TYPOLOGY" AND MATCHES TYPES OF WARDS WITH AGENTS HAVING PARTICULAR SKILLS, WHILE THE COMMUNITY DELINQUENCY CONTROL PROJECT USUALLY DOES NEITHER. BOTH PROGRAMS HAVE PROVEN FEASIBLE AND ARE ACCEPTED BY THE COMMUNITIES. THE

WARDS INVOLVED ARE PERFORMING BETTER ON PAROLE THAN REGULAR PAROLEES. THE TESTED TREATMENT TECHNIQUES HAVE BEEN INCORPORATED IN OTHER SPECIAL PAROLE PROGRAMS IN THE YOUTH AUTHORITY AND HAVE IMPROVED WORKING RELATIONSHIPS WITH LOCAL RELATED AGENCIES. THE SUCCESS OF THESE PROGRAMS HELPED TO INFLUENCE PASSAGE OF A BILL THAT GRANTS SUBSIDIES TO COUNTIES FOR PLACING OFFENDERS IN LOCAL SPECIAL TREATMENT PROGRAMS INSTEAD OF COMMITTING THEM TO STATE AGENCIES. (AUTH.)

0100041294999

LOTH, DAVID. THE WESTCHESTER MISDEMEANANT SURVEY: A SAMPLE OF "NINE-TENTHS OF ALL AMERICAN CRIME." CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 13(2):330-336, 1967.

IN A UNIQUE STUDY OF A MUCH NEGLECTED AREA OF AMERICAN CRIME, A GROUP OF CITIZENS IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y., SET OUT TO LEARN HOW PERSONS ARRESTED FOR PETTY CRIME ARE HANDLED IN THEIR COMMUNITIES. MISDEMEANORS, THEY POINT OUT, CONSTITUTE 90 PERCENT OF ALL CRIME, BUT LITTLE IS KNOWN ABOUT WHAT HAPPENS TO THE SUSPECTS BETWEEN ARREST AND FINAL DISPOSITION. IN A CAREFUL, THOROUGH SURVEY COVERING 16 SAMPLE MUNICIPALITIES FOR ONE YEAR, NCCD'S WESTCHESTER CITIZENS COMMITTEE COLLECTED SIGNIFICANT DATA ON THE AGE, SEX, COLOR, AND RESIDENCE OF THOSE ACCUSED OF MISDEMEANORS, THE TREATMENT THEY RECEIVED, AND THE PROCEDURE AND DISPOSITION BY TYPES OF COURTS--CITY, TOWN, AND VILLAGE. ON THE BASIS OF ITS FINDINGS THE REPORT MAKES STRONG RECOMMENDATIONS FOR A UNIFIED COURT SYSTEM, GREATER USE OF RELEASE WITHOUT MONETARY SECURITY BEFORE TRIAL, GREATER USE OF PROBATION, IMPROVED RECORD-KEEPING, AND COORDINATION OF POLICE FORCES.

0100041295999

GODDARD, JEWEL, JACOBSON, GERALD D. VOLUNTEER SERVICES IN A JUVENILE COURT. CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 13(2):337-343, 1967.

WHILE MORE PEOPLE THAN WE IMAGINE ARE LOOKING FOR NEW OPPORTUNITIES TO SERVE THEIR COMMUNITIES, THIS VOLUNTEER RESOURCE HAS REMAINED RELATIVELY UNTAPPED BY MOST JUVENILE COURTS. WHY VOLUNTEERS ARE ESSENTIAL TO THE COURTS AND HOW THEY SUPPLEMENT THE SERVICES OF PAID STAFF ARE DISCUSSED. WHILE THEY MUST BE RECRUITED, TRAINED, AND SUPERVISED BY PROFESSIONALLY TRAINED, PAID EMPLOYEES, VOLUNTEERS PROVIDE SERVICES WHICH PAID STAFF CANNOT PROVIDE. DETAILS ARE GIVEN TO ILLUSTRATE HOW VOLUNTEER SERVICES HAVE BEEN ORGANIZED AND USED. INNOVATIONS AND EXPANSION IN EXISTING VOLUNTEER SERVICES ARE SUGGESTED AND ENCOURAGED. (AUTH. ED.)

0100041296999

SPATZ, ROBERT L. CRIMINAL ENFORCEMENT AND THE IRS. CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 13(2):352-355, 1967.

THE UNITED STATES IS RUN, ESSENTIALLY, BY INCOME TAX COLLECTIONS, AND THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE PAYSTAKINGLY ENFORCES CRIMINAL SANCTIONS ON WOULD-BE EVADERS. TAX EVASION STRIKES MORE DIRECTLY AT THE SOVEREIGNTY, AND LESS DIRECTLY AT INDIVIDUAL CITIZENS, THAN OTHER WHITE-COLLAR CRIMES. THE RAISON D'ETRE FOR VIGOROUS CRIMINAL TAX ENFORCEMENT IS TO DETER TAX EVASION AND TO ASSURE THE TAXPAYING PUBLIC THAT EACH INDIVIDUAL TAXPAYER IS HELD ACCOUNTABLE FOR HIS FAIR SHARE OF THE TAX BURDEN. TRAINED INVESTIGATORS, KNOWN AS SPECIAL AGENTS, PLAY A KEY ROLE IN THE ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM.

THROUGH THEIR LEGWORK AND INGENUITY, PROOF OF TAX LIABILITIES IS OFTEN PIECED TOGETHER FROM SCATTERED THIRD-PARTY RECORDS AND RECOLLECTIONS. CRIMINAL PROSECUTION RECOMMENDATIONS INITIATED BY SPECIAL AGENTS AT THE COMPLETION OF THEIR INVESTIGATIONS ARE SCREENED AT NUMEROUS LEVELS BEFORE CRIMINAL CHARGES ARE INSTITUTED. THE RESULTS, IN AN AVERAGE YEAR, ARE OVER 90 PERCENT CONVICTIONS IN THE ROUGHLY 1,000 PROSECUTIONS, WITH FOUR OUT OF FIVE PAYING FINES AND ONE OUT OF THREE GOING TO JAIL. CRIMINAL PROSECUTION OF TAX EVADERS CONTRIBUTES IN NO SMALL MEASURE TO THE SUCCESS OF OUR SELF-ASSESSMENT TAX STRUCTURE. (AUTH.)

0100041297999

RUBIN, SOL. DEVELOPMENTS IN CORRECTIONAL LAW. CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 13(2):356-366, 1967.

THIS ARTICLE COVERS RECENT U. S. COURT DECISIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST, LEGISLATION ENACTED IN 1966, AND STATUTES APPROVED IN DECEMBER 1965, AFFECTING: JUVENILE COURTS AND SERVICES, YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS, SENTENCING, ALCOHOLISM AS AN OFFENSE, PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICES, PROBATION AND PAROLE PROCEDURE, INSTITUTIONAL FACILITIES, ADMINISTRATION OF PENAL INSTITUTIONS, CAPITAL PUNISHMENT, AND THE FEDERAL CRIMINAL CODE.

0100041298999

WELFARE FEDERATION OF CLEVELAND. COMMITTEE ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION. REPORT OF (THE) SUBCOMMITTEE ON STATE SERVICES FOR DELINQUENTS. CLEVELAND, 1966, VARIOUS PAGES.

THIS IS THE REPORT OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON STATE SERVICES FOR DELINQUENTS WHICH WAS APPOINTED TO SYSTEMATICALLY EXAMINE THE NEEDS OF OHIO YOUTH AND THE RESOURCES AVAILABLE THROUGH STATE SERVICES FOR DELINQUENTS. ATTENTION IN THIS STUDY WAS PRIMARILY FOCUSED ON THE OHIO YOUTH COMMISSION. THE REPORT PROPOSES ELEVEN MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS: ONE FOR A BASIC COMMUNITY POLICY STATEMENT; FOUR DEALING WITH THE OHIO YOUTH COMMISSION AND SUGGESTING IMMEDIATE ACTION; AND SIX FOR LONG-TERM PLANNING. THE RECOMMENDATION FOR A BASIC COMMUNITY POLICY STATEMENT SUGGESTS THAT THE WELFARE FEDERATION OF CLEVELAND SHOULD ADOPT AND SECURE AGREEMENT ON A COMMUNITY POLICY STATEMENT THAT REHABILITATION OF DELINQUENTS ULTIMATELY TAKES PLACE IN THE LOCAL COMMUNITY AND THAT THE ENTIRE SPECTRUM OF SERVICES CAN BE PROVIDED ONLY BY THE DEVELOPMENT AND FULLEST USE OF STATE, LOCAL, AND FEDERAL FINANCIAL AND OTHER RESOURCES. AN APPENDIX CONTAINS ARTICLES WHICH POINT OUT PROBLEMS WITH THE TRADITIONAL APPROACH TO SERVICES FOR DELINQUENTS AND INDICATE NEW DIRECTIONS FOR WORK IN THE FUTURE.

0100041299999

DUE PROCESS FOR ALL - CONSTITUTIONAL STANDARDS FOR INVOLUNTARY CIVIL COMMITMENT AND RELEASE. UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LAW REVIEW, 34(3):633-660, 1967.

THE JUDICIAL APPROVAL OF COMPULSORY COMMITMENT IN THE UNITED STATES RESTS UPON THE ASSUMPTION THAT THE STATE IS PURSUING BENEFICENT PURPOSES FOR THE GENERAL SOCIETY AND FOR THE PERSON COMMITTED. IN MANY CASES THE FACTS OF INSTITUTIONAL CONFINEMENT BELIE THE JUDICIAL THEORIES USED TO UPHOLD INVOLUNTARY COMMITMENT SCHEMES. THE RESULTING VIOLATIONS OF RIGHTS PROTECTED BY THE DUE

PROCESS CLAUSE SHOULD MAKE REMEDIES AVAILABLE TO THE PATIENT IN ORDER TO GAIN TREATMENT, AND IN SOME CASES, TO GAIN RELEASE. THE ISSUES OF TREATABILITY AND SOCIAL DANGEROUSNESS SHOULD BE CAREFULLY CONSIDERED IN EACH CASE IN ORDER TO CONSTRUCT REMEDIES BEST SUITED TO THE INDIVIDUAL PATIENT. THE PRESENT BURDEN THAT A PATIENT MUST CARRY IN ORDER TO GAIN HIS OWN RELEASE IS INEQUITABLE, UNREASONABLE, AND CONTRARY TO THE ASSUMED BENEFICENCE OF THE STATE'S COMMITMENT SCHEMES. THE COMPLEX OF OBLIGATIONS PROPERLY PLACED UPON A STATE TO MAINTAIN OR INITIATE ITS CONTROL OVER INVOLUNTARILY COMMITTED PERSONS HOLDS PROMISE OF REMEDYING SOME OF THE ABUSES PRESENTLY EXISTING IN THE USE OF MANDATORY COMMITMENTS.

0100041300999

IBEN, CHARLES W. PEORIA--TWO YEARS LATER. JUVENILE COURT JUDGES JOURNAL, 18(1):9-11, 1967.

IN THE TWO YEARS FOLLOWING THE REPORT OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JUVENILE COURT JUDGES ON THE YOUTH SERVICES OF THE JUVENILE COURT OF PEORIA, ILLINOIS MANY IMPROVEMENTS IN THOSE SERVICES HAVE BEEN IMPLEMENTED. A NEW DIRECTOR OF YOUTH SERVICES AND A PROFESSIONAL STAFF HAVE BEEN HIRED AND PRE-ADJUDICATION INVESTIGATIONS AND REPORTS ARE NOW PROVIDED WHEN CASES COME UP IN COURT.

0100041301999

LEVY, RUSSELL H. RECEPTION AND DIAGNOSTIC CENTER OF THE ILLINOIS YOUTH COMMISSION. JUVENILE COURT JUDGES JOURNAL, 18(1):12-15, 1967.

ILLINOIS YOUTH COMMISSION DIAGNOSTIC AND RESEARCH FACILITIES SHOULD BE NOT ONLY CONTINUED, BUT EXPANDED BECAUSE OF THEIR VALUE IN PROPERLY PROGRAMMING THE TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION OF THE BOYS COMMITTED BY THE COURTS, BECAUSE OF THEIR VALUE IN COMBATING THE CAUSES OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND BECAUSE OF THEIR IMPORTANT RESEARCH FUNCTIONS.

0100041302999

GRENIER, WALTER J. REHABILITATION: THEORY AND PRACTICE. JUVENILE COURT JUDGES JOURNAL, 18(1):16-19, 1967.

THE PERE MARQUETTE CAMP FOR MALE JUVENILE DELINQUENTS IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS HAS CHANGED ITS PROGRAM FROM A CUSTODIAL-TRAINING PROGRAM TO ONE THAT CLOSELY FOLLOWS A WARD-CENTERED TREATMENT EFFORT. A CORRECTIONAL WARD-CENTERED PROGRAM OFFERS THE OFFENDER AN OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN THAT HE IS WORTHWHILE BY THE EXPERIENCE OF BEING ACCEPTED. THE CHIEF ELEMENT IN TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION APPEARS TO BE THE WARD'S SELF-CONCEPT.

0100041303999

PATE, HARRY L. THE STATE COUNCIL AND THE JUVENILE COURT ACT. JUVENILE COURT JUDGES JOURNAL, 18(1):20-22, 1967.

THE ILLINOIS COUNCIL OF JUVENILE COURT JUDGES WAS INSTRUMENTAL IN PROMULGATING THE NEW JUVENILE COURT ACT OF ILLINOIS. THE FOUR PRIMARY ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE NEW ACT ARE: (1) CLEAR LANGUAGE AND MODERN TERMINOLOGY; (2) CLARIFICATION OF THE RIGHTS OF THE PARTIES TO THE PROCEEDINGS AND SPECIFICATION OF NEW RIGHTS; (3) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRESSIVE JUDICIAL PROCEDURES; AND (4)

UPGRADING OF STANDARDS FOR PROBATION OFFICERS AND PROVIDING STATE AID TO COUNTIES.

0100041304999

ARTHUR, LINDSAY G. A REVISED PHILOSOPHY OF THE JUVENILE COURT. JUVENILE COURT JUDGES JOURNAL, 18(1):31-34, 1967.

MANY OF THE CONCLUSIONS OF THE NATIONAL CRIME COMMISSION'S REPORT ON JUVENILE COURTS ARE NOT SUPPORTED BY FACTS. THE RECOMMENDATION THAT FEDERALLY PROVIDED NEIGHBORHOOD CENTERS REPLACE VIRTUALLY ALL OF THE FUNCTIONS OF THE JUVENILE COURTS AND COORDINATE MOST OF THE ACTIVITIES OF RELIGIOUS YOUTH GROUPS, SCOUTS, Y'S, BOYS CLUBS AND SETTLEMENT HOUSES IS A STRIKINGLY NEW AND UNSOUND PANACEA. ALTERNATIVES TO THE COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS ARE SPECIFIED.

0100041305999

GINSBURG, KENNETH N. THE "MEAT-RACK": A STUDY OF THE MALE HOMOSEXUAL PROSTITUTE. AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHOTHERAPY, 21(2):170-185, 1967.

BASED ON PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS, THIS PAPER EXAMINES THE QUESTION OF THE ETIOLOGY OF HOMOSEXUAL PROSTITUTION. WHILE MOST AUTHORS CITE SOCIOECONOMIC REASONS AS FUNDAMENTAL FACTORS, THIS PAPER PRESENTS A PSYCHOLOGICAL THEORY TO EXPLAIN THE PHENOMENON. THE FAMILY IS VIEWED AS THE CAUSE OF A PATHOLOGICAL STATE CHARACTERIZED BY AN UNSTABLE SELF-IDENTITY, AN INADEQUATE SELF-EVALUATION, AND LITTLE LEARNED INTERACTION POSSIBILITIES OR ALTERNATIVES FOR ACTION. THE MALE HOMOSEXUAL PROSTITUTE HAS NEVER EFFECTIVELY LEARNED TO RELATE TO PEOPLE. THE HOMOSEXUAL PROSTITUTE PARTICIPATES IN THE SEXUAL ACT FOR ENTIRELY DIFFERENT REASONS THAN DOES THE HOMOSEXUAL. HIS MOTIVATION IS NOT SEXUAL; HE SEEKS RATIONAL "HOMEOSTASIS."

0100041306999

GARFIELD, HELEN. THE PSYCHOPATHIC PERSONALITY - INSANITY OR NONCONFORMITY? UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO LAW REVIEW, 39(3):387-399, 1967.

A LARGE PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION OF OUR PRISONS AND MENTAL HOSPITALS CONSISTS OF PSYCHOPATHS. MANY MORE ARE TO BE FOUND IN THE VARIOUS PLACES OF DETENTION FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS. THE COST TO SOCIETY, IN TERMS OF MONEY AND WASTED HUMAN EFFORT, IS STAGGERING. THE COST IN HUMAN MISERY CANNOT BE MEASURED. IT IS USELESS FOR THE LAW TO SEND MORE PSYCHOPATHS TO MENTAL HOSPITALS WHICH CANNOT CURE THE ONES THEY HAVE. IT WOULD BE BOTH IMPRACTICAL AND UNJUST TO ATTEMPT TO INCARCERATE ALL PSYCHOPATHS, EITHER IN PRISONS OR HOSPITALS, PARTICULARLY IN VIEW OF THE LACK OF AGREEMENT THAT STILL EXISTS OVER DEFINITIONS AND DIAGNOSES. THE ONLY PRACTICAL SOLUTION, FOR THE PROTECTION OF SOCIETY AND OF INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS, WOULD BE THE DEVELOPMENT OF A COURSE OF TREATMENT WHICH WOULD EFFECT THE RE-EDUCATION AND REHABILITATION OF THESE SOCIAL OUTCASTS. THE JOINT EFFORTS OF THE LAW AND PSYCHIATRY DIRECTED TOWARD THE DEVELOPMENT OF SUCH TREATMENT, AND THE APPLICATION OF IT IN MENTAL HOSPITALS OR PENAL SYSTEMS, OR BOTH, WOULD PROVE FAR MORE EFFECTIVE THAN ANY DEBATE OVER DEFINITIONS OF INSANITY. THE QUESTION IS NOT WHETHER THE PSYCHOPATHIC OFFENDER IS SANE OR INSANE. THE QUESTION IS WHETHER ANYTHING CAN BE DONE TO CURE HIM. (AUTH.)

0100041307999

A STately BUT ARCHAIC MINUET. MEDICO-LEGAL JOURNAL. 35(PART ONE):1-2, 1967.

THE RECENTLY PROPOSED CRIMINAL JUSTICE BILL IS PERHAPS THE MOST IMPORTANT PIECE OF LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE CRIMINAL LAW OF GREAT BRITAIN. THE MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEW BILL ARE: (1) THE STREAMLINING OF CRIMINAL COURT PROCEDURE; (2) PROVISION OF A CRIMINAL LAW CONCERNED WITH DETERMINING THE TRUTH; AND (3) MODERNIZATION OF THE PENAL SYSTEM TO BETTER PERFORM ITS TRIPLE ROLE OF DETERRENCE, REHABILITATION, AND EFFECTIVE CUSTODY. AMONG THE PROBLEMS DEALT WITH BY THE NEW BILL ARE: (1) COMMITTAL PROCEEDINGS; (2) EVIDENCE OF AN ALIBI; AND (3) MAJORITY VERDICTS OF JURIES.

0100041308999

TYDINGS, JOSEPH D. MODERNIZING THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE. JUDICATURE, 50(8):258-261, 1967.

A STUDY OF THE PROBLEMS OF COURT ADMINISTRATION BY MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS AND SYSTEMS ANALYSTS WOULD BE USEFUL IN OVERHAULING THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE. THE STUDY COULD FOCUS ON: (1) DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF THE CURRENT OPERATION OF THE COURT; (2) RECOMMENDATIONS FOR APPROPRIATE REFORMS; AND (3) SUGGESTIONS FOR THE PROPER ORGANIZATION OF THE COURTS WITHIN THE SYSTEM. PERHAPS THE SINGLE MOST IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT A RESEARCH EFFORT SHOULD SEEK IS THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN ORDERLY AND STEADY FLOW OF PROPERLY PREPARED CASES.

0100041309999

SHORT, ALVIN L. EFFECTIVE JURY MANAGEMENT. JUDICATURE, 50(8):265-267, 1967.

JURY MANAGEMENT MAY BE IMPROVED THROUGH THE PROPER USE OF COMPUTERS. THE SELECTION, QUALIFICATION, AND SUMMONING OF JURIES CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED THROUGH AUTOMATION. THE USE OF COMPUTERS IN JURY MANAGEMENT, HOWEVER, MUST ALWAYS BE COMPLEMENTED BY PERSONAL INTERVIEWS OF PROSPECTIVE JURORS. THE USE OF THE POOL SYSTEM IS ANOTHER METHOD OF IMPROVING JURY ADMINISTRATION.

0100041310999

GALLAS, EDWARD C. THE PLANNING FUNCTION OF THE COURT ADMINISTRATOR. JUDICATURE, 50(8):268-271, 1967.

THE SUCCESS OF THE COURT ADMINISTRATOR IS DIRECTLY DEPENDENT ON THE EXTENT TO WHICH A COURT SEEKS AND WILLINGLY ACCEPTS HELP TO REORGANIZE AND RESTRUCTURE ITS WORK THROUGH ORGANIZATIONAL PLANNING. HIS SUCCESS IS ALSO DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE FAVORABLE RECEPTION, NOT ONLY OF NEW EQUIPMENT AND NEW DECISION-MAKING TECHNIQUES, BUT, MORE IMPORTANTLY, OF AN APPROACH TO COURT ADMINISTRATION WHICH, BASED ON THE BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES, RECOGNIZES THE HUMAN ASPECTS OF ORGANIZATIONS.

0100041311999

U. S. PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE. TASK FORCE REPORT: THE POLICE. U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., 1967. 239 P. \$1.50

IN FEBRUARY 1967 THE U. S. PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE ISSUED ITS GENERAL REPORT: THE CHALLENGE OF CRIME IN A FREE SOCIETY. CHAPTER 4 OF THAT REPORT PRESENTED FINDINGS AND MADE RECOMMENDATIONS RELATING TO THE PROBLEMS FACING THE NATION'S POLICE. THIS VOLUME, THE TASK FORCE REPORT ON THE POLICE, PRESENTS THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS OF THE STAFF AND CONSULTANTS TO THE COMMISSION WHICH UNDERLIE THOSE FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS AND, IN MANY INSTANCES, ELABORATES THEM. THE BASIC PURPOSE IS TO PROPOSE WAYS IN WHICH THE POLICE CAN INCREASE THEIR EFFECTIVENESS. CONTENTS: INTRODUCTION; LAW ENFORCEMENT POLICY: THE ROLE OF THE POLICE; POLICE ORGANIZATION, MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS; COORDINATION AND CONSOLIDATION OF POLICE SERVICE; POLICE PERSONNEL; THE POLICE AND THE COMMUNITY; POLICE INTEGRITY; IMPLEMENTATION THROUGH STATE COMMISSIONS ON POLICE STANDARDS; THE COMMUNITY'S ROLE IN LAW ENFORCEMENT.

0100041312999

BARKIN, EUGENE N. IMPACT OF RECENT LEGISLATION AND RULE CHANGES UPON SENTENCING. (PAPER DELIVERED AT THE SECOND U. S. CIRCUIT SENTENCING INSTITUTE, NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 11, 1966.) FEDERAL RULES DECISIONS, 41(7):494-506, 1967.

THREE RECENT CHANGES IN THE FEDERAL RULES OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE WHICH DIRECTLY AFFECT SENTENCING ARE: (1) THE REQUIREMENT THAT THE COURT ADDRESS THE DEFENDANT PERSONALLY AND MAKE CERTAIN THAT THE PLEA IS MADE VOLUNTARILY WITH AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE NATURE OF THE CHARGE AND THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE PLEA; (2) AN INCREASE IN THE PERIOD FOR REDUCTION OF SENTENCE FROM 60 TO 120 DAYS; AND (3) THE ELIMINATION OF THE RIGHT TO ELECT NOT TO SERVE A SENTENCE PENDING APPEAL.

0100041313999

RUBIN, SOL. FEDERAL SENTENCING PROBLEMS AND THE MODEL SENTENCING ACT. (PAPER DELIVERED AT THE SECOND U. S. CIRCUIT SENTENCING INSTITUTE, NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 11, 1966.) FEDERAL RULES DECISIONS, 41(7):506-517, 1967.

THE WIDE CHOICE OF SENTENCES IN THE FEDERAL SENTENCING SYSTEM RESULTS IN GREAT DISPARITY IN SENTENCING. THE USE OF MINIMUM SENTENCES DOES NOT ACHIEVE ITS IDEALIZED PURPOSE OF INDIVIDUALIZATION. THE APPLICATION OF THE MODEL SENTENCING ACT OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY WOULD HELP RESOLVE MANY PROBLEMS IN THE FEDERAL SENTENCING SYSTEM, PARTICULARLY WITH REGARD TO MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM TERMS, YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS, ALTERNATIVES TO IMPRISONMENT, AND DANGEROUS OFFENDERS.

0100041314999

DUNCAN, BILL. FREE PRESS-FAIR TRIAL. LAW AND ORDER, 15(5):8-11, 76, 1967.

GUIDELINES FOR THE HANDLING OF INFORMATION ON CRIMINAL MATTERS HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED BY INDIVIDUAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES, THE PRESS, THE U. S. ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, AND BY BAR ASSOCIATIONS. HOWEVER, THE CONTROVERSY OVER FREE PRESS V. FAIR TRIAL REMAINS UNSETTLED AND CONTINUES TO CAUSE FRICTION IN RELATIONS BETWEEN THE POLICE AND THE PRESS. THE GUIDELINES DEVELOPED BY THE PRESS PROBABLY ARE THE BEST SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM.

0100041315999

ARTHER, RICHARD O. LET'S GET BACK TO FIRST THINGS FIRST-- INTERROGATION. LAW AND ORDER, 15(5):29-32, 1967.

THE REQUIREMENTS PLACED UPON POLICE CONCERNING WARNING A SUSPECT OF HIS RIGHTS BEFORE STATION-HOUSE INTERROGATION CAN BE EASILY COMPLIED WITH BY HAVING THE SUSPECT SIGN A FORM WAIVING HIS RIGHTS BOTH BEFORE AND AFTER THE INTERROGATION.

0100041316999

BERGER, ROLAND. LES GANGS D'ADOLESCENTS A GENEVE. (GANGS OF ADOLESCENTS IN GENEVA.) REVUE INTERNATIONALE DE CRIMINOLOGIE ET DE POLICE TECHNIQUE, 20(4):273-280, 1966.

THERE ARE AS YET NO ORGANIZED, CRIME-ORIENTED GANGS OF JUVENILES IN GENEVA, SWITZERLAND. SOME PROBLEMS ARE CAUSED BY SMALL GROUPS OF JUVENILES CONSISTING OF THREE TO SEVEN MEMBERS WHO ORGANIZE THEIR LEISURE-TIME ACTIVITIES AROUND MOTORCYCLES, BARS, CAFES, AND AMUSEMENT CENTERS. THEIR OFFENSES RANGE FROM SHOPLIFTING AND VANDALISM (BY SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN) TO MOTORCYCLE THEFT (15-17 YEAR OLDS) AND AUTOMOBILE THEFT AND VIOLENT OFFENSES, INCLUDING RAPE (17 AND 18 YEAR OLDS). THE FACT THAT GANG DELINQUENCY HAS NOT DEVELOPED INTO AN ACUTE PROBLEM, AS IT HAS IN MANY OTHER METROPOLITAN AREAS, IS LARGELY DUE TO THE "YOUTH BRIGADE" OF THE GENEVA POLICE WHICH THROUGH INTERVENTIONS, WARNINGS, AND, MOST OFTEN, BY ITS MERE PRESENCE, HAS HELPED CONTROL THE EXCESSES OF YOUTH. TO PREVENT AN OUTBREAK OF DELINQUENT GANG ACTIVITIES IN THE FUTURE, A SOCIAL POLICY SHOULD BE PURSUED WHICH WILL STRENGTHEN THE FAMILY IN ITS EDUCATIONAL TASK AND CHANNEL YOUTHFUL AGGRESSIVENESS INTO WHOLESOME ACTIVITIES.

0100041317999

GARRONE, GASTON. SIGNIFICATION PSYCHOLOGIQUE DES BANDES. (THE PSYCHOLOGICAL MEANING OF GANGS.) REVUE INTERNATIONALE DE CRIMINOLOGIE ET DE POLICE TECHNIQUE, 20(4):281-284, 1966.

BELONGING TO A GROUP IS NORMAL FOR THE ADOLESCENT. FOR THE MALADJUSTED CHILD, HOWEVER, IT BECOMES A NECESSITY. SPONTANEOUSLY FORMED GANGS OF ADOLESCENTS CONTAIN POSITIVE ELEMENTS, BUT THESE ARE NOT ORIENTED TOWARD SOCIAL ENDS. INSTEAD OF GUIDING THE CHILD TOWARD SOCIAL MATURITY, THE GANG BECOMES, DUE TO ITS ARCHAIC AND INFANTILE STRUCTURE, A FACTOR OF FIXATION AND REGRESSION. ADULTS HAVE THE RESPONSIBILITY TO OFFER THE YOUTH ALTERNATIVES TO GANG MEMBERSHIP BY ENCOURAGING AND SUPPORTING LEGITIMATE YOUTH GROUPS AND ORGANIZATIONS WHICH FACILITATE SOCIALIZATION AND MATURATION.

0100041318999

GLASER, STEFAN. LA METHODE D'INTERPRETATION EN DROIT PENAL INTERNATIONAL. (THE METHOD OF INTERPRETING PENAL LAW.) RIVISTA ITALIANA DI DIRITTO E PROCEDURA PENALE, 9(3):757-778, 1966.

AS WITH ALL NEW DISCIPLINES, INTERNATIONAL PENAL LAW GIVES RISE TO MANY PROBLEMS AND NUMEROUS CONTROVERSIES. ONE OF THE MOST DEBATED PROBLEMS CONCERNS THE METHOD OF INTERPRETING RULES AND PRINCIPLES IN INTERNATIONAL PENAL

LAW. EXTENSIVE INTERPRETATIONS AND REASONING BY ANALOGY BOTH APPEAR TO BE INDISPENSABLE METHODS. THE PRINCIPLE OF LEGALITY IS A POWERFUL GUARANTEE OF INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS AND OF THE SECURITY OF LAW ITSELF; CONSEQUENTLY, VARIOUS EFFORTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO CODIFY INTERNATIONAL PENAL LAW. THESE EFFORTS, HOWEVER, HAVE HAD LITTLE SUCCESS BECAUSE OF THE COMMON-LAW NATURE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, THE DIFFICULTY OF FORMULATING PRECISE, CASUISTIC DEFINITIONS IN INTERNATIONAL MATTERS, AND THE DIFFICULTY OF REPLACING THE CONCEPT OF STATE SOVEREIGNTY WITH THAT OF THE SOVEREIGNTY OF LAW.

010004131999

PODO, C. SULL'UTILIZZABILITA DEGLI ATTI PROBATORI ASSUNTI IN UN DEBATTIMENTO DICHIARATO NULLO PER VIZIO DI COSTITUZIONE DEL GIUDICE. (THE ADMISSIBILITY OF EVIDENCE IN RETRIALS.) RIVISTA ITALIANA DI DIRITTO E PROCEDURA PENALE, 9(3):851-868, 1966.

WHENEVER A TRIAL IS ANNULLED BECAUSE OF THE DISABILITY OF THE PRESIDING MAGISTRATE AND A NEW TRIAL IS DECLARED, THE QUESTION OF THE VALIDITY OF EVIDENCE PRESENTED AT THE FIRST TRIAL ARISES. IT APPEARS THAT NOT ONLY IRREPRODUCIBLE EVIDENCE (E.G., BECAUSE OF DESTRUCTION OF EVIDENCE OR UNAVAILABILITY OF WITNESSES) BUT ALSO REPRODUCIBLE EVIDENCE SHOULD BE ADMISSIBLE IN THE NEW TRIAL. THIS TYPE OF ADMISSIBLE EVIDENCE, HOWEVER, SHOULD BE USED MAINLY TO COMPLEMENT NOT TO REPLACE NEW EVIDENCE AND EVIDENCE FROM THE FIRST TRIAL WILL BE ADMITTED ONLY AFTER CONTESTATION. ACCORDING TO THIS PROCEDURE, IT BECOMES POSSIBLE TO REALIZE THE OBJECTIVES OF RETRIAL WITHOUT SACRIFICING EITHER THE BASIC PRINCIPLES OF LEGAL DEBATE OR ANY CRUCIAL EVIDENCE.

0100041321999

INNOCENTI, ITALO. MINORI IN ISTITUTI RIEDUCATIVI ED ESERCIZIO DELLA PATRIA POTESTA. (INSTITUTIONALIZED YOUTHS AND PARENTAL RIGHTS.) ESPERIENZE DI RIEDUCAZIONE, 13(10):17-28, 1966.

EDUCATORS ARE STILL CONFRONTED WITH THE PROBLEM OF THE EXTENSION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS INTO REHABILITATION INSTITUTIONS. IT IS INCONCEIVABLE THAT THE STATE SHOULD ASSUME COMPLETE AUTHORITY OVER EACH CHILD; FURTHER, THE COLLABORATION OF PARENTS IS OFTEN CRUCIAL TO THE SUCCESSFUL REHABILITATION OF DELINQUENT YOUTHS. IN SOME SITUATIONS, HOWEVER, PARENTAL RIGHTS CONFLICT WITH THE PROPER FUNCTIONING OF THE REHABILITATIVE INSTITUTION AND IN OTHER CASES THE PARENTS ARE DUBIOUSLY CAPABLE OF EXERCISING THEIR RIGHTS. IDEALLY, THE INSTITUTION SHOULD GIVE DUE CONSIDERATION TO EACH PARENTAL REQUEST OR SUGGESTION, WHILE RESERVING THE RIGHT TO DENY THESE WHEN THEY DO NOT MEET THE REHABILITATIVE NEEDS OF THE YOUTH.

0100041321999

INTRONA, FRANCESCO. LA DINAMICA DEL REATO MINORILE: IL FURTO. (THEFT AND THE DYNAMICS OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.) ESPERIENZE DI RIEDUCAZIONE, 13(10):29-50, 1966.

LARCENIES COMMITTED BY ADOLESCENTS CAN BE CLASSIFIED IN SEVERAL CATEGORIES. A DISTINCTION SHOULD BE MADE, FIRST, BETWEEN OCCASIONAL AND REPETITIVE THEFT AND, MORE IMPORTANTLY, BETWEEN PSYCHOGENIC THEFT (IN WHICH CRIMINAL ACTION IS LARGELY SYMPTOMATIC OF OTHER DISTURBANCES) AND UTILITARIAN THEFT (WHICH CONSTITUTES CRIMINAL ACTION IN

THE TRUE SENSE). SUCH ANALYSIS OF DELINQUENT DYNAMICS IS IMPERATIVE FOR THE CLASSIFICATION OF JUVENILE PERSONALITIES, FOR THE IDENTIFICATION OF CRIMINAL MOTIVATION, AND THUS FOR THE SUCCESSFUL REHABILITATION OF OFFENDERS.

0100041322999

PETRIS, STEFANO. PROBLEMATICA DEL GIUDICE MINORILE E TRATTAMENTO IN INTERNATO. (PROBLEMS OF THE JUVENILE JUDGE AND TREATMENT IN THE INSTITUTION.) ESPERIENZE DI RIEDUCAZIONE, 13(10):51-64, 1966.

RETHINKING AND REORGANIZATION OF THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE VARIOUS ITALIAN JUDICIAL ORGANS AND THEIR COLLABORATING AGENCIES COULD CONTRIBUTE SIGNIFICANTLY TO THE FUNCTIONING OF THE JUDICIAL PROCESS AND TO THE RESOLUTION OF SOME OF THE MAJOR PROBLEMS CURRENTLY FACING ITALIAN MAGISTRATES. THE LACK OF PERSONNEL, THE INADEQUACIES OF THE PRESENT SPECIALIZED INSTITUTIONS, AND THE COMPLEXITY OF MODERN REHABILITATIONAL REQUIREMENTS MAKE COOPERATION BETWEEN VARIOUS PENAL AGENCIES WITH SIMILAR GOALS ESPECIALLY NECESSARY. IN PARTICULAR, THE WORK OF JUVENILE JUDGES WOULD BE GREATLY ENHANCED BY MORE FREQUENT AND CLOSER CONTACTS WITH OTHER JUVENILE AGENCIES AND WITH THE YOUTHS THEMSELVES.

0100041323999

NEREO DE VESCOI, GIUSEPPE P. CONSIDERAZIONI SUL FUNZIONAMENTO DELLA GIUSTIZIA MINORILE. (THOUGHTS ON THE FUNCTIONING OF JUVENILE JUSTICE.) ESPERIENZE DI RIEDUCAZIONE, 13(11):21-29, 1966.

BEYOND A GENERAL THEORETICAL PREPARATION AND A BASIC EMPIRICAL KNOWLEDGE OF JUVENILE PROBLEMS, JUVENILE JUDGES MUST RECEIVE MORE SPECIALIZED TRAINING IN SPECIFIC QUESTIONS RELATING TO MODALITIES OF PREVENTION, SOCIAL MALADJUSTMENT, AND TREATMENT OF DELINQUENTS. IN ITALY, JUVENILE COURT JUDGES ARE REQUIRED BY LAW TO PERFORM OTHER DUTIES WHICH ARE NOT RELATED TO JUVENILES; THE CONSEQUENT WORK LOAD ASSUMED BY THESE JUDGES JEOPARDIZES THE PROPER FUNCTIONING OF JUVENILE COURTS. REVISION OF THIS LAW, ENACTED IN 1934, IS IMPERATIVE IF ITALIAN JUVENILE COURT JUDGES ARE TO BE ADEQUATELY TRAINED IN THEIR FIELD.

0100041324999

SPRING, RAYMOND L. THE NEBULOUS NEXUS: ESCOBEDO, MIRANDA AND THE NEW 5TH AMENDMENT. WASHBURN LAW JOURNAL, 6(3):428-447, 1967.

THE ESCOBEDO AND MIRANDA DECISIONS OF THE U. S. SUPREME COURT IN MAINTAINING THAT CUSTODIAL INTERROGATION IS COERCIVE PER SE AND THAT ONLY THE PRESENCE OF COUNSEL CAN MITIGATE THIS COERCION HAVE RENDERED USELESS MODERN SCIENTIFIC POLICE INTERROGATION AS A WEAPON IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CRIME. THE POSITION TAKEN BY THE U. S. SUPREME COURT IN STATE CASES PRIOR TO ESCOBEDO IS FULLY DEFENSIBLE ON CONSTITUTIONAL GROUNDS. HOWEVER, THE ESCOBEDO DECISION ITSELF IS NOT BASED ON SOUND LOGIC, PARTICULARLY SINCE ESCOBEDO HAD CONSULTED HIS ATTORNEY PRIOR TO THE INTERROGATION AND WAS NOT UNAWARE OF HIS RIGHTS. IN ESCOBEDO AND MIRANDA THE COURT HAS GONE TOO FAR IN ALLOWING ITS OWN MORAL JUDGMENT TO UNDULY INFLUENCE ITS FUNCTION OF OBJECTIVE INTERPRETATION OF THE FUNDAMENTAL LAW. THE MIRANDA DECISION IS

UNCONSTITUTIONAL IN THAT IT HAS REWRITTEN THE FIFTH AMENDMENT.

0100041325999

SULLIVAN, DANIEL C. THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY'S DUTY TO DISCLOSE. WASHBURN LAW JOURNAL, 6(3):479-492, 1967.

HISTORICALLY, THE PROSECUTOR'S ROLE HAS BEEN, IDEALLY, THAT OF SEEING THAT NO GUILTY MAN ESCAPES PROSECUTION AND PUNISHMENT AND THAT NO INNOCENT MAN IS CONVICTED. THE DUTIES OF THE PROSECUTOR TO DISCLOSE INCLUDE: (1) HIS DUTY TO COME FORTH OF HIS OWN ACCORD AND PRESENT EXISTING EVIDENCE WHICH HE POSSESSES; AND (2) HIS DUTY TO AFFIRMATIVELY AND OF HIS OWN VOLITION FIND, EXAMINE, AND ANALYZE MATERIAL WITH WHICH TO AID THE DEFENDANT IN THE PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION OF HIS CASE. THE COURT HAS SET UP A PROCEDURAL STANDARD THAT MUST BE FOLLOWED BY THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY IN DECIDING WHETHER TO MAKE A DISCLOSURE IN ANY PARTICULAR CASE.

0100041326999

SEARCH OF MOTOR VEHICLES. LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN, 36(6):21-27, 1967.

THE FOURTH OF A SERIES OF ARTICLES CONCERNING THE U. S. FEDERAL LAW ON SEARCH OF MOTOR VEHICLES, THIS ARTICLE FOCUSES ON THE ADMISSIBILITY OF EVIDENCE OBTAINED FROM SEARCHES OF IMPOUNDED VEHICLES AND THE SEIZURE OF VEHICLES FOR FORFEITURE PURPOSES.

0100041327999

PETERSON, C. LESLIE, KIGER, ROGER S. AN OPEN SECURITY WARD. MENTAL HYGIENE, 51(2):223-230, 1967.

THE UTAH STATE HOSPITAL IN PROVO, UTAH, AS PART OF AN OVERALL REORGANIZATION PLAN TO CREATE A THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY SETTING, HAS COMBINED A MAXIMUM SECURITY WARD FOR MENTALLY ILL OFFENDERS WITH A GENERAL PSYCHIATRIC WARD, INTEGRATING THE SEXES AND INCLUDING THE YOUNG IN A SINGLE, UNIFIED, WORKING-LIVING COMMUNITY ARRANGEMENT. COMBINING THE WARDS HAS PROVIDED INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM AND RESPONSIBILITY FOR THOSE CAPABLE OF HANDLING IT WITHOUT LESSENING THE CARE GIVEN TO EACH PATIENT. ONE GOAL WAS TO ELIMINATE THE STIGMA OF THE "SECURITY" OR "CRIMINAL" WARD BY MAKING IT AN OPEN WARD. A NEW KIND OF SECURITY WAS CREATED, BASED NOT ON LOCKS AND BARS, BUT ON PSYCHOLOGICAL SECURITY. THE NEW OPEN WARD IS BELIEVED TO BE ONE OF THE SAFEST SECURITY WARDS IN THE COUNTRY.

0100041328999

DE LUCIA, CLAUDIO. UN ESPERIMENTO DI OSSERVAZIONE IN SEMI-INTERNATO. (AN EXPERIMENT IN A DIAGNOSTIC CENTER.) ESPERIENZE DI RIEDUCAZIONE, 13(9):3-18, 1966.

THE NEWLY FOUNDED DIAGNOSTIC CENTER "AI COLLI AMINEI" IN NAPLES, ITALY EXPERIMENTED WITH A SYSTEM UNDER WHICH INMATES WERE PARTIALLY IMPRISONED DURING THEIR OBSERVATION PERIOD. THIS PROCEDURE WAS ADOPTED TO COUNTERACT THE ARTIFICIAL AND LIMITED RESULTS OBTAINED UNDER THE HIGH TENSION WHICH NORMALLY PREVAILS IN CONVENTIONALLY OPERATED DIAGNOSTIC CENTERS. THE OBSERVATION PERIOD FOR EACH INDIVIDUAL BEGINS WITH CONTACTS BETWEEN THE OFFENDER AND HIS FAMILY AND THE DIAGNOSTIC CENTER. THIS GRADUAL INTRODUCTION PERMITS A

SMOOTHER ADAPTATION INTO THE PROGRAM AND THERE IS MUCH LESS EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCE FOR THE YOUTHS. THOUGH IT IS STILL IN THE INITIAL STAGE, THIS APPROACH HAS ALREADY SHOWN ITS USEFULNESS IN FACILITATING OBSERVATION AND IN PROVIDING A MORE ECONOMICAL YET TRUSTWORTHY DIAGNOSIS.

0100041329999

CAPOBIANCO, ALBERTO. L'AUTONOMIA DEL TRIBUNALE PER I MINORENNI. (THE AUTONOMY OF JUVENILE COURTS.) ESPERIENZE DI RIEDUCAZIONE, 13(9):34-43, 1966.

SINCE ITS INCEPTION, THE JUVENILE COURT IN ITALY HAS BEEN AN AUTONOMOUS JUDICIAL OPERATION. NEVERTHELESS, THE JUVENILE COURT JUDGE IN ADDITION TO PERFORMING HIS OWN SPECIALIZED TASKS MUST PERFORM FUNCTIONS IN THE CRIMINAL COURT. THIS INTOLERABLE SITUATION RESTRICTS THE EFFICACY OF THE JUVENILE COURT AND IT SHOULD BE CHANGED. JUVENILE COURT JUDGES COULD FULFILL THEIR MAJOR TASKS MORE EFFICIENTLY IF THEY WERE UNDISTURBED BY OTHER COMMITMENTS.

0100041330999

GIANCASPRO, C. L'AUTONOMIA DEL TRIBUNALE PER I MINORENNI. (THE AUTONOMY OF JUVENILE COURTS.) ESPERIENZE DI RIEDUCAZIONE, 13(12):21-24, 1966.

THE QUESTION OF AUTONOMY IN ITALIAN JUVENILE COURTS IS A DIFFICULT PROBLEM TO RESOLVE. THE SHORTAGE OF FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE RESOURCES TENDS TO COMPROMISE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE COURT DUE TO THE FACT THAT JUVENILE COURT JUDGES HAVE HAD TO ASSUME A DOUBLE ROLE. TO ELIMINATE THESE PROBLEMS, JUVENILE COURTS SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED IN EACH JUDICIARY DISTRICT AND A CODE OF JUVENILE CRIMINAL LAW SHOULD BE WRITTEN.

0100041331999

CAPOBIANCO, ALBERTO. ISTRUZIONE "ITINERANTE" NELLA COMPETENZA AMMINISTRATIVA. (ADMINISTRATIVE PRELIMINARY INSTRUCTION.) ESPERIENZE DI RIEDUCAZIONE, 13(12):25-36, 1966.

DUE TO INADEQUATE FACILITIES, LACK OF PERSONNEL, AND HEAVY CASELOADS, JUVENILE AGENCIES ARE OFTEN UNABLE TO INITIATE REHABILITATIVE TREATMENT UNTIL IT IS TOO LATE. A NEW REGULATION NOW BEING CONSIDERED WILL ESTABLISH GREATER COORDINATION BETWEEN VARIOUS JUVENILE AGENCIES AND GIVE THEM THE OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN MORE ABOUT MALADJUSTED BEHAVIOR. THIS REGULATION, THOUGH IDEAL FOR PREVENTIVE PURPOSES, WILL MEAN A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN THE ALREADY OVER-BURDENED WORKLOAD OF JUVENILE AGENCIES AND COURTS. TO OVERCOME THIS PROBLEM, IT MIGHT BE POSSIBLE TO ORGANIZE TEAMS COMPOSED OF A CIRCUIT JUDGE (GIUDICE ITINERANTE) AND A SOCIAL WORKER TO GO INTO THE FIELD AND SCREEN CASES SO THAT ONLY THOSE WHICH NECESSITATE A FORMAL HEARING APPEAR IN COURT.

0100041332999

HOOVER, JOHN EDGAR. THE COMPLEX OF PROOF. FORDHAM LAW REVIEW, 35(4):577-624, 1967.

THE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER IN THE UNITED STATES STANDS AT THE FOREFRONT OF THE CONFLICT BETWEEN THE INTERESTS OF A FREE SOCIETY IN EFFICIENT LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ITS INTERESTS IN PREVENTING THE RIGHTS OF INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS

FROM BEING ABRIDGED BY UNCONSTITUTIONAL METHODS. AS THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE LAW HAVE BECOME MORE DIFFICULT TO MEET AND THE STANDARDS FOR POLICE PERFORMANCE HAVE GROWN HIGHER, THE NEED TO EDUCATE PERSONNEL IN LEGAL MATTERS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT HAS INCREASED. EDUCATION AND TRAINING WHICH IS DYNAMIC AND CONTINUING WILL ELEVATE THE POLICE OFFICER TO THE STANDING OF A MODERN PROFESSIONAL WHOSE IDEAL IS SOLVING CRIMES BY THOROUGH, SKILLFUL INVESTIGATION WHICH EXTENDS BEYOND THE WORDS OF THE DEFENDANT AND RESULTS IN THE GATHERING OF INDEPENDENT, EXTRINSIC EVIDENCE OF GUILT.

0100041333999

ENNIS, PHILLIP H. CRIME, VICTIMS, AND THE POLICE. TRANS-ACTION, 4(7):36-44, 1967.

WITH THE AID OF A NEW RESEARCH METHOD FOR ESTIMATING NATIONAL CRIME RATES, A STUDY FOR THE U. S. PRESIDENT'S CRIME COMMISSION CONFIRMED PREVIOUS STUDIES WHICH FOUND THAT RATES FOR A WIDE RANGE OF OFFENSES ARE CONSIDERABLY HIGHER THAN PREVIOUS FIGURES INDICATE. DURING THE SUMMER OF 1965, 10,000 HOUSEHOLDS WERE SURVEYED AND IT WAS FOUND THAT MORE THAN 20 PERCENT HAD BEEN VICTIMIZED DURING THE PRECEDING YEAR. THIS FIGURE INCLUDES ABOUT TWICE AS MUCH MAJOR CRIME AS REPORTED BY THE F.B.I.'S UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS. VICTIMS WHO SAID THEY DID NOT NOTIFY THE POLICE WERE ASKED WHY; A SUBSTANTIAL 55 PERCENT OF NON-REPORTING VICTIMS FAILED TO NOTIFY THE POLICE BECAUSE OF THEIR ATTITUDES TOWARD POLICE EFFECTIVENESS. DISSATISFACTION WITH THE POLICE LEADS TO AN INCOMPLETE RECORD OF CRIME.

0100041334999

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA. INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT. A PRELIMINARY STUDY ON JAILS IN NORTH CAROLINA. PREPARED FOR THE LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH COMMISSION. CHAPEL HILL, 1967. 50 P., APP.

A PRELIMINARY STUDY WAS MADE OF JAILS IN NORTH CAROLINA CONSIDERING FOUR BASIC ASPECTS: (1) LAWS AFFECTING JAILS; (2) EXISTING JAIL CONDITIONS; (3) JAIL PROGRAMS IN SOME OTHER STATES; AND (4) A DISCUSSION OF PROBLEMS, NEEDS, AND ALTERNATIVES TO JAIL. THE MAJOR PROBLEM AREAS WERE FOUND TO BE PUBLIC MISUNDERSTANDING ABOUT THE FUNCTIONS OF JAIL; INADEQUATE JAIL FACILITIES, PARTICULARLY OVERCROWDING AND OBSOLETE BUILDINGS; LACK OF PERSONNEL; INAPPROPRIATE USE OF JAILS, AS FOR THE DETENTION OF MENTAL PATIENTS, INEBRIATES, AND DELINQUENT CHILDREN; INADEQUATE STATE JAIL INSPECTION STANDARDS; AND LACK OF ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY. BASIC CHANGES IN JAIL CONDITIONS WOULD INVOLVE THE OPERATION OF MORE EFFICIENT AND ECONOMICAL REGIONAL JAILS AS OPPOSED TO LOCAL JAILS; AN INCREASE OF STATE INVOLVEMENT IN LOCAL JAIL ADMINISTRATION; AND BAIL REFORM.

0100041335999

BROOKS, JULIUS. WHEN IS DETENTION NEEDED? JOURNAL OF THE CALIFORNIA PROBATION, PAROLE AND CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION, 4(1):1-8, 1967.

THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT DEVELOPED A SET OF STANDARDS TO BE USED AS A BASIS FOR DECISIONS REGARDING THE DETENTION OF JUVENILES. CRITERIA FOR DETENTION, AN OUTLINE FOR INVESTIGATION TO DETERMINE RELEASE OR DETENTION, AND A DISCUSSION ON A RATIONAL BASIS FOR DETENTION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS ARE PRESENTED.

0100041336999

FOGEL, DAVID, LIPPERT, ROBERT. LONG TERM TREATMENT IN A DETENTION FACILITY. JOURNAL OF THE CALIFORNIA PROBATION, PAROLE AND CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION, 4(1):9-14, 1967.

THE MARIN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA JUVENILE DETENTION HOME SPONSORED A LONG-TERM TREATMENT PROJECT TO TEST THE HYPOTHESIS THAT LOCAL TREATMENT, FAMILY INVOLVEMENT, AND A SMALL CASELOAD WOULD PRODUCE A BETTER RATE OF SUCCESS THAN PLACEMENT IN A STATE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION. IN SPITE OF THE FEARS OF MIXING LONG AND SHORT TERMERS, THE PROJECT DEMONSTRATED THAT THE LONG-TERM TREATMENT GROUP HAD A STABILIZING EFFECT ON THE SHORT-TERM DETENTION POPULATION. THE KEY TO SUCCESS WAS RECOGNIZING THE PITFALLS OF LONG-TERM TREATMENT IN A FACILITY DESIGNED FOR SHORT-TERM DETENTION, AND GUIDING THE ACTION ACCORDINGLY. THE CONCEPT OF LOCAL TREATMENT FAR OUTWEIGHED THE ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS OF CARING FOR DIFFERENT TYPES OF JUVENILES.

0100041337999

SCOTT, MAX C. PROBLEMS CONFRONTING PRACTITIONERS WORKING WITH INVOLUNTARY GROUPS. JOURNAL OF THE CALIFORNIA PROBATION, PAROLE AND CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION, 4(1):15-19, 1967.

TREATMENT ATTEMPTS BY APPLIED SOCIAL SCIENTISTS WORKING WITH ADOLESCENT GROUPS MAY BE RELATIVELY UNSUCCESSFUL AND EVEN REVERSED IF PRACTITIONERS FAIL TO DO THE FOLLOWING: (1) CLEARLY DEFINE THEIR TREATMENT OBJECTIVES; (2) SELECT SOME THEORETICAL ORIENTATION WHICH WILL PROVIDE A CONCEPTUAL MODEL TO FOLLOW; AND (3) GIVE CAREFUL ATTENTION TO THE STRUCTURE OF THE TREATMENT SETTING SO THAT IT COMPLEMENTS THE TREATMENT MODEL.

0100041338999

HALEY, LAWRENCE M. JUVENILE TRAFFIC COURTS IN CALIFORNIA. JOURNAL OF THE CALIFORNIA PROBATION, PAROLE AND CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION, 4(1):20-26, 1967.

THE 1961 CALIFORNIA JUVENILE COURT LAW MADE PROVISIONS FOR JUVENILE TRAFFIC COURTS. THE LAW WAS ENACTED SO THAT THERE WOULD BE SOME MEANS OF OBTAINING A UNIFORM METHOD OF ADJUDICATING JUVENILE TRAFFIC CITATIONS. HOWEVER, A 1965 STUDY REVEALED THAT THERE WERE STILL EXTENSIVE INEQUALITIES IN DISPOSITIONS; THAT JUVENILE TRAFFIC VIOLATORS WERE ADJUDICATED BY EVERY LEVEL FROM THE SUPERIOR COURT TO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE; THAT THE NUMBER OF CITATIONS RECEIVED BY COUNTIES RANGED FROM 10 TO OVER 8,000 PER MONTH; THAT THE TIME SPENT PER HEARING VARIED FROM LESS THAN FIVE MINUTES TO 45 MINUTES; AND THAT SOME ABSTRACTS OF ADJUDICATIONS WERE FORWARDED TO THE MOTOR VEHICLE DEPARTMENT WHILE OTHERS WERE NOT. TO ACHIEVE UNIFORMITY, THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY SHOULD PREPARE A MANUAL FOR ALL JUVENILE TRAFFIC HEARING PERSONNEL WHICH WOULD PROVIDE UNIFORM PROCEDURAL AND DISPOSITIONAL STANDARDS AND MAKE PROVISIONS FOR CONSISTENT DATA TABULATIONS.

0100041339999

GATES, DOROTHY L. LA MORADA---A THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY. JOURNAL OF THE CALIFORNIA PROBATION, PAROLE AND CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION, 4(1):27-36, 1967.

LA MORADA, WHICH MEANS TEMPORARY HOME, IS AN OPEN INSTITUTION IN SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA FOR DELINQUENT GIRLS BETWEEN THE AGES OF 14 AND 18 WHO ARE ABLE TO PARTICIPATE IN A REGULAR SCHOOL SESSION, BUT WHO NEED A STRUCTURED, CONTROLLED SETTING. LA MORADA IS OPERATED AS MUCH LIKE A NORMAL HOME AS POSSIBLE. WEEKEND ACTIVITIES ARE PLANNED AND SUPERVISED. AFTER A GIRL HAS BEEN IN RESIDENCE ONE MONTH AND HAS ATTAINED THE REQUIRED NUMBER OF POINTS UNDER THE HOME'S POINT SYSTEM, SHE MAY HAVE A 24-HOUR HOME VISIT. VISITS AND INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING OF PARENTS ARE AN ESSENTIAL PART OF THE HOME'S PROGRAM. PRIOR AND SUBSEQUENT TO EACH VISIT, THE DIRECTOR VISITS THE GIRL'S HOME TO STRUCTURE THE HOME LEAVE FOR THE FAMILY, TO HELP THEM TO WORK OUT PROBLEMS, AND TO GIVE CONTINUED SUPPORTIVE COUNSELING. GROUP THERAPY IS USED EXTENSIVELY AS A MEANS OF WORKING OFF AGGRESSIONS. ALL 17 GIRLS WHO GRADUATED DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1963-1965 ARE CONSIDERED TO HAVE ADJUSTED TO PLACEMENT SATISFACTORILY.

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METZ, BETTY H. ALIENATION AMONG FEMALE PROBATIONERS. JOURNAL OF THE CALIFORNIA PROBATION, PAROLE AND CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION, 4(1):37-45, 1967.

TO EXPLORE FEMALE DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR, A STUDY WAS MADE USING TWO GROUPS OF FEMALE RESIDENTS OF LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA AS THE SUBJECTS. ONE GROUP WAS A SAMPLE OF WOMEN ON PROBATION, AND THE OTHER GROUP WAS A SAMPLE OF FEMALE NON-OFFENDERS SELECTED RANDOMLY FROM RESIDENCES ADJACENT TO THE RESIDENCES OF THE PROBATIONERS. THE SAMPLE SIZE WAS LIMITED TO 100 WOMEN, 50 FOR EACH GROUP. THE HYPOTHESES TESTED EMPIRICALLY WERE THE FOLLOWING: (1) A SIGNIFICANT PROPORTION OF FEMALE OFFENDERS WHO NEEDED HELP FROM SOCIAL AGENCIES WERE UNAWARE OF THEIR SERVICES OR PERCEIVED THEMSELVES AS REJECTED BY THESE AGENCIES; AND (2) OFFENDERS WHO WERE UNAWARE OF SOCIAL SERVICES OR FELT REJECTED BY THEM TENDED TO BE ALIENATED FROM THE COMMUNITY. A QUESTIONNAIRE MEASURED KNOWLEDGE AND USE OF AGENCIES AND PROVIDED INFORMATION ON SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS RELEVANT TO THE STUDY. A MEASURE OF SOCIAL REJECTION WAS ALSO ADMINISTERED. FINDINGS WERE CONTRARY TO EXPECTATIONS AND INDICATED THAT THE OFFENDER GROUP HAD MORE KNOWLEDGE AND USE OF PUBLIC AGENCIES THAN THE NON-OFFENDER GROUP. RECIDIVISTS HAD GREATER KNOWLEDGE OF SERVICES THAN FIRST OFFENDERS. A COMPARISON OF THE OFFENDER AND NON-OFFENDER GROUPS ON ALIENATION SCORES WAS NOT SIGNIFICANT, ALTHOUGH THERE WAS A GREATER DEGREE OF HOMOGENEITY THAN COULD BE ATTRIBUTED TO CHANCE FACTORS. FIRST OFFENDER ALIENATION SCORES WERE, CONTRARY TO COMMON SENSE EXPECTATIONS, HIGHER THAN THE RECIDIVISTS' SCORES. OFFENDERS PERCEIVED THEMSELVES AS DETACHED FROM THE COMMUNITY AND OTHERS TO A MUCH GREATER DEGREE THAN NON-OFFENDERS.

0100041341999

VIIENNE, R. LE CHOIX DE LA SANCTION PENALE PAR LA JURIDICTION DE JUGEMENT. (THE CHOICE OF PENAL SANCTION BY THE SENTENCING JUDGE.) REVUE PENITENTIAIRE ET DE DROIT PENAL, 90(4):595-622, 1966.

IN FRANCE A JUDGE MAY CHOOSE ONE OF MANY SANCTIONS TO IMPOSE UPON AN OFFENDER: IMPRISONMENT, FINE, BOTH IMPRISONMENT AND FINE, SUSPENDED SENTENCE, PROBATION, OR CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. THE JUDGE MAY DETERMINE THE LENGTH OF THE TERM WHEN SENTENCING FELONS TO IMPRISONMENT. IN

DETERMINING WHICH TYPE OF SENTENCE TO IMPOSE, THE GRAVITY OF THE OFFENSE AND THE PERSONALITY OF THE OFFENDER MUST BE CONSIDERED. FURTHER INDIVIDUALIZATION OF SENTENCING IS DESIRABLE.

0100041342999

SCHNEIDER, CAMILLE. ORPHEE DANS LES PRISONS. (ORPHEUS IN THE PRISONS.) REVUE PENITENTIAIRE ET DE DROIT PENAL, 90(3):429-432, 1966.

TO INDUCE INTROSPECTION IN PRISONERS WHICH CAN LEAD TO SELF-IMPROVEMENT, MUSIC MAY BE USED AS A THERAPEUTIC TECHNIQUE. STRINGED INSTRUMENTS AND THE ORGAN ARE BEST SUITED FOR THIS PURPOSE. CLASSICAL MUSIC IS SUPERIOR TO MODERN MUSIC IN CREATING AN ATMOSPHERE CONDUCTIVE TO INTROSPECTION.

0100041343999

BROUSSOLLE. LE TRAITEMENT DES DELINQUANTS ALCOOLIQUES DANS LES PRISONS. (TREATMENT OF ALCOHOLIC OFFENDERS IN PRISON.) REVUE PENITENTIAIRE ET DE DROIT PENAL, 90(4):623-633, 1966.

TREATING ALCOHOLIC OFFENDERS IN PRISONS IS OFTEN INEFFECTUAL UNLESS THE ALCOHOLIC HAS A STRONG DESIRE TO BE CURED AND ACCEPTS TREATMENT WILLINGLY. THE TREATMENT ITSELF OFTEN CAUSES THE PATIENT TO PASS THROUGH PSYCHOLOGICAL CRISES. THE SUCCESSFUL CURE OF AN ALCOHOLIC DOES NOT GUARANTEE THAT HE WILL STAY AWAY FROM ALCOHOL AFTER HE IS RELEASED FROM PRISON.

0100041344999

BADONNEL. VOL ET COMPORTEMENT NEVROTIQUE. (THEFT AND NEUROTIC BEHAVIOR.) REVUE PENITENTIAIRE ET DE DROIT PENAL, 90(4):815-819, 1966.

IN FRANCE, A STUDY WAS MADE OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF LARCENY AND MENTAL ILLNESS WHICH SHOWED THAT 35 PERCENT OF THE 1,300 WOMEN OFFENDERS EXAMINED HAD MENTAL PROBLEMS OR THE ANTECEDENTS OF SUCH PROBLEMS. THE THEFTS OF THE FEMALE OFFENDERS EXAMINED WERE OFTEN BIZARRE AND GENERALLY UNCONNECTED WITH ANY MATERIAL NEED.

0100041345999

PHALAN, REED T. STATION-HOUSE INTERROGATION AND "THAT WARREN COURT" PART 2. LAW AND ORDER, 15(6):26-31, 84; 15(5):22-26, 50, 1967.

ALTHOUGH THE U. S. SUPREME COURT'S DECISION IN THE MIRANDA CASE CONCERNING WARNING A SUSPECT OF HIS RIGHTS BEFORE STATION-HOUSE INTERROGATION IS DEBATABLE, IT IS NEVERTHELESS A REASONABLE DECISION. THE CLOSENESS OF A DECISION (MIRANDA, 5-4) DOES NOT AFFECT THE LEGAL FORCE OF THE DECISION AND AN ACCUSED'S PRIOR CRIMINAL RECORD HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH THE VALIDITY OF A COURT DECISION. THE EXCLUSIONARY RULE PROHIBITING THE USE OF ILLEGALLY OBTAINED EVIDENCE IS A NECESSARY RESTRICTION ON THE POWER OF THE POLICE. THE MIRANDA DECISION CLEARLY INDICATES THAT THE COURT BECAME INVOLVED IN THE STATION-HOUSE INTERROGATION AREA BECAUSE OTHER AGENCIES OF GOVERNMENT HAV NOT ACTED ADEQUATELY TO PROTECT CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS.

0100041346999

COUNCIL OF COMMUNITY SERVICES (NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE). THE "SLEEPER" PROBLEM: A STUDY OF 68 HOMELESS MEN AND WOMEN HOUSED IN THE METROPOLITAN JAIL IN DECEMBER 1966. BY DARLENE S. NOLLE. NASHVILLE, 1967, 4 P., APP.

AN ANALYSIS WAS MADE OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF 68 VAGRANTS ("SLEEPERS") WHO HAD NOT BEEN ARRESTED FOR ANY CRIME, BUT WHO SPENT ONE OR MORE NIGHTS IN THE METROPOLITAN JAIL OF NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE IN DECEMBER 1966. OF THE 68 VAGRANTS, FOUR WERE FEMALE; 49 WERE WHITE; THREE-FOURTHS WERE IN THE 30-59 AGE GROUP; 51 PERCENT WERE UNEMPLOYED, 46 PERCENT WERE EMPLOYED, THREE PERCENT WERE RETIRED; 73 PERCENT WERE LABORERS; OVER HALF GAVE THEIR HOME AS NASHVILLE, AND ANOTHER FOURTH LISTED HOMES IN OTHER PARTS OF TENNESSEE. IT THUS APPEARS THAT SLEEPERS ARE NOT PREDOMINANTLY A TRANSIENT POPULATION, BUT A PROBLEM WITH WHICH NASHVILLE MUST DEAL. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT EVERY EFFORT BE MADE TO UTILIZE COMMUNITY FACILITIES OTHER THAN THE JAIL TO SHELTER HOMELESS MEN AND WOMEN AND THAT PRESENT EFFORTS TO PROVIDE COMPREHENSIVE SERVICES TO THEM BE CONTINUED. THE NEED FOR ADDITIONAL RESOURCES TO REHABILITATE THESE PERSONS SHOULD BE EXPLORED.

0100041347999

HOLDEN, JAMES S. THE JUVENILE AND THE JUDICIAL FUNCTION. ALBANY LAW REVIEW, 31(2):197-209, 1967.

JUVENILE COURT LAW IN THE UNITED STATES IS UNSETTLED. THE IMPACT OF IMPENDING FEDERAL COURT DECISIONS MAY BE IRRITATING TO STATE COURTS AND NEW ASPECTS OF FEDERALISM MAY DEVELOP. STATE COURTS ACTING WITH THE AID OF COMPETENT COUNSEL CAN DO MUCH TO IMPROVE STATE STANDARDS OF JUVENILE JUDICIAL PROCEDURE.

0100041348999

REINGOLD, MARK S. ABORTION LAW REFORM IN NEW YORK: A STUDY OF RELIGIOUS, MORAL, MEDICAL, AND LEGAL CONFLICT. ALBANY LAW REVIEW, 31(2):290-309, 1967.

A BILL PRESENTED TO THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE IN 1967 PROVIDES FOR LEGAL ABORTIONS UNDER CERTAIN PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS ON ANY OF THE FOLLOWING GROUNDS: THAT THE PREGNANCY WOULD ENDANGER THE LIFE OF THE MOTHER; THAT IT WOULD IMPAIR THE PHYSICAL OR MENTAL HEALTH OF THE MOTHER; THAT THERE IS A RISK THAT THE CHILD MIGHT BE BORN WITH A PHYSICAL OR MENTAL HANDICAP; THAT THE PREGNANCY RESULTED FROM RAPE OR INCEST; AND THAT THE PREGNANCY OCCURRED WHILE THE WOMAN WAS UNWED AND UNDER 15 OR WHILE SHE WAS ILL OR DEFECTIVE MENTALLY. THIS STUDY PRESENTS AN OBJECTIVE STATEMENT OF THE RELEVANT LEGAL, RELIGIOUS, AND MEDICAL ARGUMENTS INVOLVED IN THE SEARCH FOR ABORTION LAW REFORM. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT ABORTION LAW REFORM MAY BE LEGALLY ENACTED IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK, THAT A MAJORITY OF THE LAY AND PROFESSIONAL PUBLIC FAVORS A LIBERALIZATION OF THE LAW, AND THAT THE LEGISLATURE HAS A DUTY TO CARRY OUT THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE.

0100041349999

RESNICK, OSCAR. THE PSYCHOACTIVE PROPERTIES OF DIPHENYLHYDANTOIN: EXPERIENCES WITH PRISONERS AND JUVENILE DELINQUENTS. THE FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE

AMERICAN COLLEGE OF NEUROPSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY, SAN JUAN,
PUERTO RICO, 1966. 19 P.

AN INVESTIGATION WAS MADE OF THE PSYCHOACTIVE PROPERTIES OF DILANTIN (DIPHENYLHYDANTOIN) ON SELECTED PRISON INMATES AT WORCESTER COUNTY JAIL (MASSACHUSETTS) AND AT THE LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS IN WESTBORO (MASSACHUSETTS). AT WORCESTER COUNTY JAIL, 11 PRISONERS WERE GIVEN DILANTIN FOR ONE WEEK. IN ALL 11 SUBJECTS, THE DRUG HAD A POSITIVE EFFECT ON MOOD AND BEHAVIOR. THE SUBJECTS THEN UNDERWENT A PLACEBO-DRUG DOUBLE-BLIND STUDY WHICH CORRECTLY IDENTIFIED ALL BUT ONE AS BEING IN EITHER THE PLACEBO OR THE DRUG GROUP. AT THE LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS, THE INFLUENCE OF DILANTIN ON SIX JUVENILE DELINQUENTS WAS EXAMINED. THE BENEFICIAL EFFECTS OF THE DRUG WERE EVIDENT IN ALL SIX. FURTHER STUDIES WERE MADE WITH A PLACEBO AND HALO EFFECT. IF IT CAN BE ESTABLISHED IN A LARGE POPULATION OF PRISONERS THAT DILANTIN DRUG THERAPY CAN DIMINISH AGGRESSION, HOSTILITY, ANGER, AND FEAR, THIS APPROACH REHABILITATION SHOULD NOT BE OVERLOOKED. RECOGNITION THAT ORGANIC DISORDERS CAN CAUSE THESE CHARACTERISTICS IS VERY IMPORTANT.

0100041350999

EMPEY, LAMAR T., LUBECK, STEVEN G. CONFORMITY AND DEVIANCE IN THE SITUATION OF COMPANY. PAPER DELIVERED AT THE PACIFIC SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION AT LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA, MARCH 30, 1967. 18 P.

THIS STUDY WAS DESIGNED TO EXPLORE THE INFLUENCE OF THE PRESENCE OF SIGNIFICANT OTHER PERSONS ON THE RESPONSE BY DELINQUENTS AND NON-DELINQUENTS TO DELINQUENT OR CONVENTIONAL ETHICAL NORMS. THE SAMPLE CONSISTED OF 350 MALE JUVENILE DELINQUENTS AND 250 NONDELINQUENTS AGE 15 TO 17 FROM UTAH COUNTY, UTAH AND LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. A SIMPLE QUESTIONNAIRE WAS USED TO COLLECT DATA. AN IMPORTANT FINDING OF THE STUDY WAS A SURPRISINGLY STRONG COGNITIVE SIMILARITY AMONG A HETEROGENEOUS GROUP OF ADOLESCENTS (RURAL AND URBAN, DELINQUENT AND NON-DELINQUENT) ON FOUR DIMENSIONS OF PEER BEHAVIOR; ALL BOYS RESPONDED IN SUCH A WAY AS TO INDICATE THE EXISTENCE OF DISTINCTIVE DIMENSIONS OF PEER INFLUENCE. IT WAS ALSO SHOWN THAT THE DELINQUENTS WERE MORE HIGHLY INFLUENCED BY THE SITUATION OF COMPANY THAN NONDELINQUENTS. THE ACCEPTABILITY OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOR APPEARS TO DEPEND UPON ITS ACCEPTABILITY TO SIGNIFICANT OTHERS.

0100041351999

PENNSYLVANIA. PAROLE BOARD. A 20-YEAR COMPARISON OF RELEASES AND RECIDIVISTS FROM JUNE 1, 1946 TO JUNE 30, 1966. (HARRISBURG), 1966, 2 P.

TABLES ARE PRESENTED ON THE NUMBER OF PERSONS RELEASED ON PAROLE IN PENNSYLVANIA DURING THE 20-YEAR PERIOD FROM 1946 TO 1966. OF 40,605 PAROLEES, 18.5 PERCENT BECAME RECIDIVISTS; BURGLARY SHOWED THE HIGHEST RECIDIVISM RATE, HOMICIDE THE LOWEST; BURGLARY WAS ALSO THE OFFENSE MOST LIKELY TO BE REPEATED.

0100041352999

PENNSYLVANIA. PAROLE BOARD. A 15-YEAR STUDY OF THE REASONS FOR RETURN TO PRISON OF VIOLATORS OF THE RULES OF PAROLE, JUNE 1, 1951 TO JUNE 30, 1966. (HARRISBURG), 1967, 4 P.

IN PENNSYLVANIA, A STUDY WAS MADE OF THE REASONS FOR PAROLE VIOLATION COVERING THE 15-YEAR PERIOD FROM 1951 TO 1966 TO DETERMINE WHETHER THERE HAD BEEN ANY CHANGE IN THE REASONS FOR VIOLATION. DURING THE PERIOD, 4,761 VIOLATORS OF PAROLE RULES WERE RETURNED TO PRISON FOR 15, 108 REASONS, OR AN AVERAGE OF 3.2 REASONS PER CASE. BY FAR THE MOST OUTSTANDING REASON WAS DRINKING IN VIOLATION OF RULE FIVE OF THE CONDITIONS OF PAROLE. THIS REASON HELD FIRST POSITION THROUGHOUT THE YEARS BY AT LEAST 11 PERCENTAGE POINTS. MINOR OFFENSES, THE SECOND MOST FREQUENTLY CITED REASON FOR RETURN, HAVE INCREASED FROM 24.5 PERCENT TO 42.1 PERCENT. OTHER REASONS SUCH AS ASSOCIATION WITH OTHER CRIMINALS HAVE REMAINED CONSTANT THROUGHOUT THE YEARS.

0100041353999

COON, THOMAS F. NEW JERSEY'S UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING SYSTEM. POLICE, 11(5):6-9, 1967.

THE NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE RECENTLY PASSED A LAW FOR MANDATORY REPORTING AND RECORD KEEPING OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITY BY LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS. THE SYSTEM IS BASED ON THE UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION. THE STATISTICS OBTAINED UNDER THIS SYSTEM WILL HELP SOLVE MANY OLD LAW ENFORCEMENT PROBLEMS.

0100041354999

MOENSSSENS, ANDRE A. SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS POLICE PROCEDURES. POLICE, 11(5):44-48, 1967.

THREE SUPREME COURT DECISIONS, HOFFA, LEWIS, AND OSBORN (1966) UPHELD POLICE PROCEDURES CONCERNING THE USE OF INFORMERS, UNDERCOVER AGENTS, AND TAPE RECORDED STATEMENTS OBTAINED BY AN INFORMER. IT WAS HELD IN THE HOFFA CASE BASED ON VOLUNTARY CONVERSATIONS WITH AN INFORMER THAT THE DEFENDANT'S RIGHT HAD NOT BEEN VIOLATED. IN THE LEWIS DECISION, THE ISSUE WAS WHETHER A DEFENDANT WHO INVITES INTO HIS HOME AN UNDERCOVER AGENT FOR THE SPECIFIC PURPOSE OF CONCLUDING AN UNLAWFUL SALE OF NARCOTICS COULD COMPLAIN THAT HIS FOURTH AMENDMENT RIGHTS AGAINST UNREASONABLE SEARCHES AND SEIZURES WAS VIOLATED. IT WAS HELD THAT NO VIOLATION HAD OCCURRED. THE OSBORN CASE INVOLVED THE TAPE RECORDING OF A CONVERSATION BY AN INFORMER, AND THE RECORDING WAS FOUND TO BE ADMISSIBLE AS EVIDENCE.

0100041355999

MILANDER, HENRY M. LOCAL POLICE DEPARTMENT-SCHOOL SYSTEM INTERACTION AND COOPERATION. POLICE, 11(5):72-75, 1967.

AN ANALYSIS WAS MADE OF THE CONTACT BETWEEN LOCAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS AND SCHOOL SYSTEMS IN 13 ILLINOIS SCHOOL DISTRICTS. THE FIVE MAJOR AREAS OF CONCERN OF COMMUNICATIONS REPORTED IN THE STUDY ARE: (1) JUVENILE DELINQUENCY DETECTION, PREVENTION, AND CONTROL; (2) TRAFFIC CONTROL; (3) SAFETY EDUCATION; (4) CROWD CONTROL; AND (5) STUDENT/ADULT PROBLEMS ON OR NEAR SCHOOL PROPERTY. POLICE-SCHOOL RELATIONSHIPS AS THEY NOW EXIST NEED IMPROVEMENT.

0100041356999

COUNCIL OF EUROPE. EUROPEAN COMMITTEE ON CRIME PROBLEMS. THE STATUS, SELECTION, AND TRAINING OF BASIC GRADE CUSTODIAL PRISON STAFF. STRASBOURG, 1967, 30 P.

ON THE BASIS OF A QUESTIONNAIRE SUBMITTED TO THE 13 MEMBER STATES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE A STUDY WAS MADE OF THE FUNCTION, RECRUITMENT, SELECTION, AND TRAINING OF BASIC GRADE CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS. THE PURPOSE OF THE STUDY WAS TO OBTAIN INFORMATION AS A BASIS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS FOR REFORM. ITS MOST SIGNIFICANT FINDING WAS THAT THE ESSENTIAL TASK OF THE BASIC GRADE CORRECTIONAL OFFICER IS TO ENSURE THE SAFE CUSTODY OF PRISONERS AND THE MAINTAIN ORDER IN THE PRISON. IT IS APPARENT THAT BASIC GRADE CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS SHOULD BE ACTIVELY ASSOCIATED WITH MODERN METHODS OF TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

0100041358999

VERNER, COOLIE. CULTURAL VALUES AND CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION. JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION, 19(2):6-7, 13, 1967.

ADULT EDUCATION IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IS INSTITUTIONALIZED IN TERMS OF THE IDENTIFICATION OF EDUCATIONAL GOALS, THE CONTENT TO BE LEARNED, THE INSTRUCTIONAL PROCESSES EMPLOYED, AND THE ROLES AND STATUS OF THOSE INVOLVED. IN EVERY RESPECT, ADULT EDUCATION REPRESENTS THE MIDDLE CLASS VALUE SYSTEM WHICH THE SOCIALLY DEPRIVED INMATES HAVE REJECTED. TO PROVIDE A LEGITIMATE MEANS OF MOVING OUT OF THE POVERTY SUBCULTURE, ADULT EDUCATION MUST DEVELOP AN APPROACH TO THE SOCIALLY DEPRIVED THAT IS MORE IN TUNE WITH THE VALUE SYSTEM OF THEIR SUBCULTURE. ADULT EDUCATION MUST ESTABLISH NEW VALUES BASED ON LEARNING AND CHANGE IN THE LEARNER AND BE DESIGNED TOWARD SLOW RECONCILIATION OF THE LEARNER WITH THE DOMINANT CULTURE.

0100041359999

GROSSMAN, ALLAN. THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF REFORM INSTITUTIONS. ONTARIO TRAINING CENTRE, BRAMPTON. JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION, 19(2):10-11, 1967.

THIS ARTICLE DESCRIBES THE ACADEMIC, VOCATIONAL, RELIGIOUS, PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND RECREATION PROGRAMS, AND STAFF AND STUDENT INTERACTION OF THE ONTARIO TRAINING CENTRE AT BRAMPTON, ESTABLISHED IN 1947 TO PROVIDE A TRAINING PROGRAM FOR 200 STUDENTS FROM AGE 16 TO 24.

0100041360999

LETESKY, MICHAEL A. TREATMENT PROGRAM AT BOWDEN. JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION, 19(2):14-15, 1967.

ALBERTA'S BOWDEN INSTITUTION IS AN OPEN INSTITUTION DESIGNED FOR THE TRAINING AND TREATMENT OF YOUNG ADULT OFFENDERS BETWEEN THE AGES OF 16 AND 25 WHOSE SENTENCES RANGE FROM SIX MONTHS TO TWO YEARS. BOWDEN'S TREATMENT PROGRAM WHICH INCLUDES VOCATIONAL, ACADEMIC, AND OCCUPATIONAL TRAINING, RECREATION, SPIRITUAL CARE, AND COUNSELING SERVICE IS DESCRIBED.

0100041361999

WEIR, J. D. ACADEMIC AND VOCATIONAL PROGRAMMES IN CANADIAN PENITENTIARY SERVICE. JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION, 19(2):18-19, 1967.

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE HISTORY OF CANADIAN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS FACILITIES ARE BEING DESIGNED TO MEET A PLANNED CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAM. IN THE

NEW INSTITUTIONS, BUILT TO MEET CUSTODIAL AND TRAINING NEEDS THROUGH 1973, CANADA HAS AN OPPORTUNITY TO INTRODUCE QUALITY EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS SINCE THE BASIC INGREDIENTS SUCH AS QUALITY SCHOOLS, QUALITY TEACHERS, AND QUALITY TOOLS HAVE BEEN PROVIDED FOR.

0100041362999

WATSON, HARTLEY. AN APPROACH TO STAFF AND INMATE DEVELOPMENT THROUGH A DECENTRALIZED TREATMENT PROGRAM. JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION, 19(2):20-22, 1967.

THE PROGRAMS OF HANEY CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA WHICH ILLUSTRATE THE INTEGRATION OF PROGRAM CONCEPTS THAT BRIDGE THE TRADITIONAL GAP BETWEEN TREATMENT AND CUSTODY ARE DESCRIBED.

0100041363999

U. S. PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE. TASK FORCE REPORT: ORGANIZED CRIME-ANNOTATIONS AND CONSULTANT'S PAPERS. WASHINGTON, U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, 1967. 126 P. \$.65

THIS PAPER IS THE REPORT OF THE TASK FORCE ON ORGANIZED CRIME OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE. ORGANIZED CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES INVOLVES THOUSANDS OF PERSONS WORKING WITHIN COMPLEX STRUCTURES TO GAIN CONTROL OVER WHOLE FIELDS OF ACTIVITY IN ORDER TO AMASS HUGE PROFITS. MILLIONS OF DOLLARS ARE AVAILABLE TO BE SPENT ON THE CORRUPTION OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS OR TO TAKE OVER LEGITIMATE BUSINESSES. ORGANIZED CRIMINAL GROUPS OFFER MANY ILLEGAL GOODS AND SERVICES INCLUDING PRIMARILY GAMBLING, LOAN SHARKING AND NARCOTICS. THE CORE OF ORGANIZED CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES CONSISTS OF 24 GROUPS OR FAMILIES OPERATING AS CRIMINAL CARTELS IN LARGE CITIES ACROSS THE NATION. THESE GROUPS ARE HIERARCHICALLY STRUCTURED AND ARE GEARED TO MAXIMIZING PROFITS. THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAS LED THE FIGHT AGAINST ORGANIZED CRIME. IN THIS REPORT, 22 RECOMMENDATIONS ARE OFFERED FOR A NATIONAL STRATEGY AGAINST ORGANIZED CRIME AND FOUR PAPERS SUBMITTED TO THE COMMISSION BY OUTSIDE CONSULTANTS ARE APPENDED. CONTENTS: ORGANIZED CRIME; APPENDICES: THE FUNCTIONS AND STRUCTURE OF CRIMINAL SYNDICATES, BY DONALD R. CRESSEY; WINCANTON: THE POLITICS OF CORRUPTION, BY JOHN A. GARDINER; ASPECTS OF THE EVIDENCE GATHERING PROCESS IN ORGANIZED CRIME CASES, BY G. ROBERT BLAKEY; ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF ORGANIZED CRIME, BY THOMAS C. SCHELLING.

TOLHURST, GEORGE. A TEST OF RUSSON'S CLINICAL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM FOR DELINQUENCY. A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN. SASKATOON, 1966, 159 P.

THIS STUDY TRACES THE DEVELOPMENT OF CLASSIFICATION FROM THE 19TH CENTURY AND GIVES A CRITIQUE OF CONTEMPORARY EFFORTS TO CLASSIFY INMATES. THE SYSTEMS PROPOSED BY SULLIVAN, GRANT AND GRANT; SCRAGG, GIBBONS AND GARRITY, AND RUSSON ARE REVIEWED IN DETAIL. THE STUDY PROVIDES EMPIRICAL DATA, WHICH IS VIRTUALLY LACKING IN ALL OTHER SYSTEMS, TO TEST THE RELIABILITY OF THE CLINICAL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM PROPOSED BY RUSSON. IT WAS ASSUMED THAT RELIABILITY OF THE SYSTEM WAS POSSIBLE ONLY IF THE MEANING OF THE IDENTIFYING CLINICAL DATA AND CONCEPTS WERE APPARENT TO STAFF USING THE SYSTEM. IN EXPERIMENTAL TERMS OF DESIGN WAS FORMULATED TO TEST WHETHER STAFF COULD CLASSIFY A SAMPLE OF 76 OFFENDERS RELIABLY. A MULTI-ITEM RATING QUESTIONNAIRE MADE UP OF CLINICAL DATA DESCRIBING ALL THE CLASSIFICATIONS, PROVIDED THE NECESSARY FRAME OF REFERENCE FOR THE CLINICAL JUDGMENT INVOLVED IN CLASSIFYING. INDICES OF INTERJUDGE AGREEMENT WERE CALCULATED FOR EACH CLASSIFICATION USING DIFFERENT GROUPS OF JUDGES AND TWO DIFFERENT BASES FOR CLASSIFYING. PROFESSIONAL JUDGES WERE LIMITED TO EITHER PERSONAL INTERVIEWS OR AUDITING RECORDINGS THEREOF, AS A BASIS OF CLASSIFICATION, WHEREAS CUSTODIAL JUDGES RELIED UPON THEIR ROUTINE OBSERVATIONS AND CONTACTS WITH SUBJECTS. THE RESULTS DEMONSTRATED THAT RUSSON'S SYSTEM WAS RELIABLE UNDER OPTIMAL CONDITIONS OF MEASUREMENT, I.E., USING FOUR EXPERIENCED JUDGES, CLASSIFYING ON THE BASIS OF THE SAME INFORMATION, AND CONTROLLING FOR JUDGE BIAS. THE CONCEPTS UNDERLYING THE CLASSIFICATIONS WERE ASSUMED TO BE MEANINGFUL TO THE JUDGES WHO APPLIED THEM. HOWEVER, THE FACT THAT THERE WERE DISCREPANCIES AMONG JUDGES FOR ASOCIAL DELINQUENT, STAGE II, DECOMPENSATING, AND STAGE IV INDICATED THE NEED FOR CLARIFICATION OF THESE CONCEPTS AND REFINEMENT OF CLINICAL DATA DESCRIBING THEM. THE GENERALLY UNRELIABLE CLASSIFICATIONS BY CUSTODIAL JUDGES SUGGESTED THAT THEY REQUIRE FURTHER EXPLANATION OF THE CONCEPTS. JUDGE BIAS WAS FOUND TO BE A SIGNIFICANT SOURCE OF ERROR, AND METHODS FOR CORRECTING SUCH ERROR WERE SUGGESTED. THE INVENTORY DEVELOPED BY BALLARD TO DIFFERENTIATE BETWEEN "HIGH" AND "LOW" INTERPERSONAL MATURITY WAS FOUND TO BE RELIABLE BUT OF DOUBTFUL VALIDITY. PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS OF THE RESULTS WERE INDICATED FOR CLINICAL TRAINING AND FOR CLASSIFICATION PROCEDURE. (AUTH. ED.)

MERCADAL, BARTHELEMY. RECHERCHES SUR L'INTENTION EN DROIT PENAL. (AN ESSAY ON CRIMINAL INTENT.) REVUE DE SCIENCE CRIMINELLE ET DE DROIT PENAL COMPARE, 22(1):1-47, 1967.

IN FRENCH LAW, THE INTERPRETATION OF CRIMINAL INTENT AS A NECESSARY PRECONDITION OF AN OFFENSE DOES NOT REST ON A FIRM LEGAL BASIS. MOREOVER, THE VERY DEFINITION OF CRIMINAL INTENT, NOT FOLLOWING ANY TECHNICAL CRITERIA, IS LEFT TO THE DISCRETION OF THE COURT. CRIMINAL INTENT IS A SUFFICIENT PRECONDITION OF AN OFFENSE IN ONLY A FEW

CASES. IT DETERMINES CERTAIN TYPES OF MATERIAL OFFENSES, SUCH AS LARCENY OR FRAUD. THE VAGUENESS OF THE CONCEPT OF CRIMINAL INTENT IS AN ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF THE SOCIAL DEFENSE APPROACH ADVOCATING "DELEGALIZATION" OF LAW. DUE TO THE VARIETY OF OFFENSES IN MODERN SOCIETY, THE CONCEPT OF INTENT IS ILL SUITED FOR DETERMINING THE APPROPRIATE TYPE OF REPRESSION.

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DONNELLY, JERRY L. THE CONFLICT BETWEEN PROBATION AND THE RIGHT TO APPEAL IN KANSAS. UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS LAW REVIEW, 15(4):569-581, 1967.

THE TRADITIONAL THEORY OF PROBATION MAINTAINS THAT PROBATION IS A PRIVILEGE OR AN ACT OF JUDICIAL GRACE, NOT PUNISHMENT. UNDER THIS THEORY IT IS OFTEN STATED THAT THE ONLY LEGAL RIGHTS A CONVICTED DEFENDANT HAS AFTER ACCEPTING PROBATION ARE THOSE DERIVED FROM THE PROBATION STATUTE. THE MODERN TREND, HOWEVER, IS TOWARD A GRADUAL BUT CONSTANT EXPANSION OF BASIC SAFEGUARDS IN THE PROBATION AREA. WHILE THE IDEA THAT PROBATION AND APPEAL ARE MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE REMEDIES IS LOSING FAVOR IN MANY JURISDICTIONS, SOME COURTS CONTINUE TO FOLLOW THE DOCTRINE THAT AN ACCEPTANCE OF PROBATION WAIVES THE RIGHT OF APPEAL. THE FOLLOWING ARGUMENTS ARE SUBMITTED IN REPUDIATION OF THIS DOCTRINE: (1) PROBATION IS A FORM OF PUNISHMENT, NOT AN ACT OF JUDICIAL GRACE; (2) A DEFENDANT'S DESIRE FOR FREEDOM WILL DICTATE AN ACCEPTANCE OF PROBATION REGARDLESS OF HIS GUILT OR INNOCENCE; (3) PROBATION AND POST-CONVICTION REVIEW ARE NOT MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE REMEDIES AND THERE IS NO REASON WHY A DEFENDANT SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO PURSUE BOTH SIMULTANEOUSLY. SINCE THE U. S. SUPREME COURT HAS SEEN FIT TO PREVENT DISCRIMINATORY PRACTICES FROM AFFECTING THE RIGHT OF APPEAL ENJOYED BY PRISONERS IN STATE PENITENTIARIES, THE SAME RIGHTS SHOULD BE GUARANTEED TO THOSE JUDGED AMENABLE TO REHABILITATION AND PLACED ON PROBATION.

0100043956999

CRAY, ED. THE BIG BLUE LINE. NEW YORK, COWARD-MCCANN, 1967. 246 P. \$5.95

THE BIG BLUE LINE IS A REPORT OF POLICE MALPRACTICE IN THE UNITED STATES WHICH FOCUSES ON FORMS OF ILLEGAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AND OFFERS SOLUTIONS FOR ESTABLISHING THE PROPER LIMIT ON POLICE POWER. SUBJECTS DEALT WITH IN DETAIL INCLUDE: FALSE ARREST, ILLEGAL SEARCH AND SEIZURE, COERCED CONFESSIONS; POLICE POWER VS. HUMAN RIGHTS; POLICE BRUTALITY; AND POLICE AND THE GHETTOS. CASES ARE DOCUMENTED TO DEMONSTRATE THE EXTENT TO WHICH POLICE MALPRACTICE IS OFFICIALLY SANCTIONED. THE LAST CHAPTER DISCUSSES THE SUBJECT OF POLICE REFORM AND POLICE REVIEW BOARDS.

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WIENER, FREDERICK BERNAYS. HELPING TO COOL THE LONG HOT SUMMER. AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION JOURNAL, 53(8):713-718, 1967.

LEGAL AUTHORITY MAY BE FOUND IN CERTAIN U.S. SUPREME COURT DECISIONS FOR MILITARY AUTHORITY TO TEMPORARILY DETAIN RING LEADERS IN A RISK SITUATION. THIS DEVICE SHOULD BE USED TO SAVE THE CIVIL LIBERTIES NOT ONLY OF THE RIOTERS BUT OF THE PUBLIC.

0100043958999

JONES, D. ANTHONY. GROUP WORK: IN SEARCH OF A MODEL. PROBATION, 13(2):44-46, 1967.

ALTHOUGH GROUP THERAPY OR PERSONAL DISCUSSION AND TREATMENT IN GROUPS IS NOT ADVISABLE IN PROBATION WORK, A NUMBER OF ADVANTAGES ARE APPARENT. SUCH GROUPS REDUCE COMMUNICATION BARRIERS, PROVIDE THE CASEWORKER WITH UNIQUE OBSERVATION OPPORTUNITIES WHICH HELP HIM IN MAKING DIAGNOSIS, AND CREATE AN INDEPENDENT PROCESS OF NATURAL TREATMENT THROUGH PEER GROUP INFLUENCE.

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CALIFORNIA. CORRECTIONS DEPARTMENT. INTENSIVE TREATMENT PROJECT. (PHASE II) PAROLE OUTCOME: INTERIM REPORT, BY JAMES ROBISON AND MARINETTE KEVORKIAN. SACRAMENTO, 1967, 13 P. (RESEARCH REPORT NO. 27)

PHASE II OF THE INTENSIVE TREATMENT PROJECT OF THE CALIFORNIA CORRECTION DEPARTMENT CONSISTED OF UNITS OF 40 TO 80 MALE INMATES LIVING AND WORKING TOGETHER UTILIZING GROUP MEETINGS AS THE PRIMARY TREATMENT TECHNIQUE. FROM THE INCEPTION OF THE RANDOMIZED RESEARCH DESIGN IN 1961 UNTIL THE TERMINATION OF THE INSTITUTIONAL PHASE IN JUNE 1964, A TOTAL OF 604 SUBJECTS WERE INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT. THIS INTERIM REPORT IS BASED ON A DECEMBER 1965 CUTOFF DATE WHICH PERMITTED A ONE- TO TWO-YEAR FOLLOW-UP OF SUBJECTS. ANALYSIS OF TWO-YEAR PAROLE PERFORMANCES YIELDED A SLIGHT BUT NOT STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE IN FAVOR OF TREATED SUBJECTS OVER CONTROL SUBJECTS. ANALYSIS OF ONE-YEAR PAROLE PERFORMANCES, BASED ON 75 PERCENT OF THE POPULATION, YIELDED A STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE IN FAVOR OF TREATED SUBJECTS. FINDINGS ALSO SUGGESTED THAT THE EFFICACY OF THE TREATMENT PROGRAM WAS GRADUALLY IMPROVING.

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CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS. AN OCCASIONAL PAPER: FREE TRIAL VS. A FREE PRESS, BY ZELMAN COWEN, ALFRED FRIENDLY, GENE BLAKE, DONALD H. MCGANNON, AND W. H. PARKER. SANTA BARBARA, 1965, 36 P.

ENGLISH LAW ON THE RIGHTS TO A FREE TRIAL WHILE ASSURING FREEDOM OF THE PRESS IS INCONSISTENT, AND THERE ARE MANY EXAMPLES IN AMERICAN LEGAL HISTORY WHICH DOCUMENT THE FAILURES OF THESE GUARANTEES. ONLY VOLUNTARY CONTROL OF MEDIA SEEMS TO OFFER ANY POTENTIAL FOR SUCCESS. THE BAR, THE COURTS, AND THE PRESS MUST AGREE ON GUIDELINES FOR THE KIND OF INFORMATION TO WITHHOLD AND WHEN. MOST IMPORTANT, THE NEWS MEDIA, ESPECIALLY THE PRESS, MUST BE RESPONSIBLE. LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES MUST ESTABLISH A RAPPORT WITH NEWS MEDIA TO HELP CONTROL THE SPREAD OF INFORMATION WHICH IS POTENTIALLY PREJUDICIAL OR INFLAMMATORY.

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KENTUCKY. LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH COUNCIL. THE GRAND JURY IN KENTUCKY. FRANKFORT, 1967, 22 P. (INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 56)

THE GRAND JURY ACTS IN THE CAPACITY OF A PUBLIC OFFICIAL, CHARGED WITH THE PARTICULAR FUNCTION OF INQUIRING INTO THE COMMISSION OF CRIME. ITS FUNCTION IS OF THE GREATEST IMPORTANCE NOT ONLY IN PROTECTING THE PUBLIC INTEREST AND

PRESERVING ORDER, BUT ALSO PROTECTING THE RIGHTS OF THE INDIVIDUAL. THE GRAND JURY IS AN INDEPENDENT BODY, IS NOT BOUND TO ANY PERSON OR OFFICE, AND IS ANSWERABLE ONLY TO THE COURT. THE JUDGE OF THE COURT FOR WHICH THE GRAND JURY FUNCTIONS HAS SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITY AND DUTY TO THE GRAND JURY IN SETTING UP ITS OPERATIONS. WITHIN THE STATUTORY LIMITATIONS, THE COURT APPOINTS THE COMMISSIONERS WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SELECTION OF JURORS, APPOINTS THE FOREMAN OF THE JURY, AND CHARGES THE JURY. HE CONTROLS THE TIME AND PLACE FOR MEETING, THE EXTENSION OF ITS SESSIONS AND THE EXEMPTION FROM DUTY AS A JUROR. THE JUDGE RECEIVES THE JURY'S FINAL REPORT AND DISCHARGES THE JURY. THE GRAND JURY IS A USEFUL AND EFFECTIVE PART OF THE PROCEDURE OF CRIMINAL LAW AND UNTIL A MORE EFFECTIVE METHOD IS DEvised FOR PERFORMING ITS FUNCTION, THE GRAND JURY WILL UNDOUBTEDLY REMAIN AS A PART OF THAT PROCEDURE WHICH CONTRIBUTES TO LAW AND ORDER WITHIN THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY. (AUTH.)

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INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.
ASSOCIATION ANALYSIS IN A PRISON SAMPLE AND PREDICTION OF PAROLE PERFORMANCE, BY DON M. GOTTFREDSON, KELLEY B. BALLARD, JR., AND LEONARD LANE. VACAVILLE, 1963, 25 P., APP. (REPORT NO. 2)

A STUDY WAS MADE TO EXPLORE THE APPLICABILITY OF A PARTICULAR STATISTICAL METHOD TO THE PROBLEM OF CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENDERS. THIS METHOD, CALLED "ASSOCIATION ANALYSIS" MAKES USE OF A WELL KNOWN STATISTIC (CHI-SQUARE) TO SUBDIVIDE A HETEROGENEOUS POPULATION INTO RELATIVELY HOMOGENEOUS SUBGROUPS. AT EACH STEP IN THE SUBDIVISION PROCESS, ONE SUBGROUP IS DIVIDED INTO TWO. THE METHOD WAS APPLIED TO A SAMPLE OF 873 MEN RELEASED TO CALIFORNIA PAROLE SUPERVISION IN 1956. FOURTEEN OFFENDER CHARACTERISTICS (PREVIOUSLY FOUND RELATED TO LATER PAROLE VIOLATION RATES) WERE CONSIDERED IN THE ANALYSIS. THE PROCEDURE RESULTED IN IDENTIFICATION OF 19 SUBGROUPS. TO EXPLORE THE APPLICABILITY OF CLASSIFICATIONS DEFINED IN THIS MANNER TO THE PROBLEM OF PAROLE PREDICTION, A FURTHER PROCEDURE WAS FOLLOWED. A "POOLING PROCEDURE" WAS APPLIED TO THE 19 SUBGROUPS DEFINED BY THE ASSOCIATION ANALYSIS. THE POOLING PROCEDURE RESULTED IN IDENTIFICATION OF SEVEN SUBGROUPS. CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENDERS INTO THESE SEVEN SUBGROUPS IS A VERY SIMPLE PROCEDURE BASED ON PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF SIX OF THE 14 LIFE HISTORY CHARACTERISTICS TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT. THE SEVEN SUBGROUPS DEFINED, WITH THE PERCENT CLASSED AS NON-VIOLATORS ON THE BASIS OF TWO YEARS FOLLOW-UP STUDY, WERE: LATE OFFENDERS; CONVENTIONAL OFFENDERS I; CONVENTIONAL OFFENDERS II; PERSISTENT OFFENDERS; PERSISTENT VIOLATORS; NARCOTICS USERS; AND DELINQUENT USERS. THIS SIMPLE CLASSIFICATION METHOD WAS APPLIED TO A SECOND SAMPLE OF 931 MEN TO TEST THE STABILITY OF VIOLATION RATES FOR EACH SUBGROUP. FOR NO SUBGROUP WAS THE PROPORTION OF PAROLE VIOLATORS SIGNIFICANTLY DIFFERENT FROM THE PROPORTION OF VIOLATORS IN THE COMPARABLE STUDY SAMPLE SUBGROUP. THE POTENTIAL UTILITY OF THIS METHOD FOR CLASSIFICATION FOR PURPOSES OF TREATMENT SELECTION, PREDICTION RESEARCH, AND TREATMENT EVALUATION STUDIES IS DISCUSSED. IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT ASSOCIATION ANALYSIS OFFERS A PROMISING TOOL FOR THESE STUDIES. (AUTH.)

0100043963999

LEVY, RUTH J. PREDICTING POLICE FAILURES. JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW, CRIMINOLOGY AND POLICE SCIENCE, 58(2):265-276, 1967.

TO DETERMINE WHETHER THERE WERE ANY PREAPPOINTMENT FACTORS WHICH WOULD SIGNIFICANTLY DISCRIMINATE BETWEEN POLICEMEN WHO LEFT THEIR POSITIONS BECAUSE OF OCCUPATIONAL INADEQUACIES AND THOSE WHO WERE CONSIDERED ADEQUATE OR SUCCESSFUL. THE PERSONNEL FILES OF 4,500 LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS IN 14 POLICE JURISDICTIONS WERE EXAMINED. IT WAS HYPOTHESIZED THAT THE PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS OF SUCCESSFUL AND UNSUCCESSFUL OFFICERS WOULD BE SIGNIFICANTLY DIFFERENT AND THAT CERTAIN COMBINATIONS OF LIFE HISTORY EVENTS WOULD SIGNIFICANTLY DISCRIMINATE BETWEEN THE TWO GROUPS. AS EXPECTED, THE CHARACTERISTICS COMPRISING SUCCESSFUL LAW ENFORCEMENT VARIED WITH GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION, SIZE AND ETHNICITY OF THE COMMUNITY, PHILOSOPHY OF ADMINISTRATION, AND OTHER FACTORS. WITH REGARD TO THE UNSUCCESSFUL GROUP, CERTAIN BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS WERE FOUND TO BE RELATED TO NON-RETENTION ON THE FORCE; THE OFFICER TERMINATED TENDED TO BE YOUNGER WHEN APPOINTED, HAVE MORE EDUCATION, A GREATER NUMBER OF MARRIAGES, MORE CITATIONS FOR VIOLATIONS, AND GREATER MOBILITY AND IMPULSIVITY. THOSE MOST LIKELY TO REMAIN IN LAW ENFORCEMENT ARE PROBABLY THOSE WHO ARE LESS RESPONSIVE TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL STRESSES OF THE JOB.

0100043964999

KAISER, GUNTHER. DER KRIMINALPOLITISCHE STANDORT DES ALTERNATIV-ENTWURFS EINES STRAFGESETZBUCHES. (THE CRIMINO-POLITICAL POSITION OF THE ALTERNATE DRAFT OF A CRIMINAL CODE.) KRIMINALISTIK, 21(6):287-290, 1967.

THE CONTROVERSIES SURROUNDING THE WEST GERMAN DRAFT CRIMINAL CODE OF 1962 RECEIVED NEW IMPETUS IN 1966 WHEN 14 SWISS AND GERMAN CRIMINAL LAWYERS SUBMITTED AN ALTERNATE DRAFT. IN THE OPINION OF THE AUTHORS OF THE ALTERNATE DRAFT, THE 1962 DRAFT IS ALREADY OBSOLETE AND SHOULD NOT BE ENACTED. THE 1966 DRAFT VIEWS PREVENTION AS ITS PRIMARY OBJECTIVE AND PROVIDES FOR REPRESSIVE MEASURES ONLY IN EXCEPTIONAL CASES. THE CONCEPT OF GUILT AND CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY HAS BEEN NARROWED TO ASSURING LAW AND ORDER WHILE OFFENSES WHICH ARE COMMITTED BY INDIVIDUALS DUE TO THEIR DISORGANIZED PERSONALITIES ARE TO BE DEALT WITH BY SOCIO-THERAPEUTIC MEANS. PUNISHMENTS ARE ALSO DETERMINED BY THEIR SOCIO-THERAPEUTIC AIMS: DEPENDING ON THE GRAVITY OF HIS GUILT, THE OFFENDER IS TO PERFORM A SOCIAL TASK AND NOT SUFFER A REPRESSIVE PENALTY. THE ONLY EXCEPTIONS TO THIS GENERAL PRINCIPLE ARE MONETARY FINES AND THE WITHDRAWAL OF DRIVING PRIVILEGES. IN COMPARISON WITH THE 1962 VERSION, THE NEW DRAFT CODE IS LESS PERFECTIONISTIC, AND THEREFORE MORE LUCID. IN CONTRAST TO THE 1962 CODE, WHICH IS REGARDED AS CONSERVATIVE, AND THE SWEDISH AND AUSTRIAN CODES WHICH ARE MORE RADICAL, THE ALTERNATE DRAFT CODE OCCUPIES A POSITION WHICH IS "LEFT OF CENTER." IT THUS REPRESENTS A SIGNIFICANT SHIFT WITHIN THE GERMAN LAW REFORM MOVEMENT.

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CALIFORNIA. CORRECTIONS DEPARTMENT. CHARACTERISTICS OF VIOLENT PRISONERS, BY DOROTHY R. JAMAN, PATRICIA COBURN, JACKIE GODDARD, AND PAUL F. C. MUELLER. SACRAMENTO, 1966, 31 P. (RESEARCH REPORT NO. 22)

FIFTY-FIVE VARIABLES CODED FROM INMATE FILES WERE USED TO TEST THE HYPOTHESIS THAT THE SAN QUENTIN INMATE WHO COMMITTED A VIOLENT ACT OR THREATENED VIOLENCE WHILE INCARCERATED DURING 1960 DIFFERED FROM THE NON-VIOLENT INMATE ON CERTAIN PSYCHO-SOCIAL DIMENSIONS. TWO SAMPLES WERE SELECTED FROM THE ADULT MALE FELONS WHO HAD BEEN IN

SAN QUENTIN DURING 1960. ONE SAMPLE CONSISTED OF 122 INMATES WHOSE ACT WAS RECORDED ON THE ODD-NUMBERED PAGES OF THE 1960 REGISTER OF VIOLATIONS. A FREQUENCY-MATCHED STRATIFIED SAMPLE OF 122 INMATES WITH NO VIOLENCE WAS SELECTED AS A COMPARISON GROUP. A VIOLENT ACT OR THREAT OF VIOLENCE WAS DEFINED AS AN ACT WHICH SHOWED ILL WILL, UNFRIENDLINESS OR HOSTILITY, OR INTENT TO HARM ANOTHER PERSON. SINCE TEN VARIABLES TESTED IN THE STUDY SHOWED STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES, THE GENERAL HYPOTHESIS WAS SUPPORTED. THE TEN SIGNIFICANT VARIABLES WERE: (1) HOME BROKEN BEFORE AGE 16; (2) LACK OF ADEQUATE FATHER FIGURE; (3) HISTORY OF EPILEPSY; (4) SOME SUICIDE ATTEMPTS OR SELF-MUTILATION; (5) SOME PRIOR INSTITUTIONAL VIOLENCE; (6) FOUR OR MORE PRISON INFRACTIONS; (7) MORE THAN TWO JAIL OR JUVENILE COMMITMENTS; (8) AGE 12 OR UNDER AT FIRST ARREST; (9) THIRTY OR FEWER MONTHS SERVED PRIOR TO 1960; AND (10) FIRST ARRESTED FOR ROBBERY, BURGLARY, OR NON-FELONY TYPE OFFENSE.

0100043966999

GIBBENS, T. C. N., AHRENFELDT, ROBERT H. CULTURAL FACTORS IN DELINQUENCY. LONDON, TAVISTOCK, 1966. 201 P. \$6.00

TO EXPLORE THE INFLUENCES OF CULTURAL FACTORS ON THE VARIATIONS IN INCIDENCE AND CHARACTER OF DELINQUENCY IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, THE WORLD FEDERATION OF MENTAL HEALTH ORGANIZED A CONFERENCE AT TOPEKA, KANSAS IN 1964 TO WHICH AN INTERNATIONAL GROUP OF SOCIOLOGISTS, PSYCHOLOGISTS, ANTHROPOLOGISTS, AND LAWYERS WERE INVITED. THE RESULTS OF THEIR DISCUSSIONS ARE PRESENTED. THE INQUIRY FOCUSED ON DELINQUENCY AS A PATTERN OF ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIORS ACQUIRED BY THE INDIVIDUAL AS A MEMBER OF A SPECIFIC SEGMENT OF A SPECIFIC SOCIETY; THUS THE PROCESSES OF LEARNING AND OF POTENTIAL UNLEARNING ARE EMPHASIZED. OTHER SUBJECTS DISCUSSED INCLUDE: CRIMINAL SUBCULTURES, THE DIFFUSION OF PATTERNS OF BEHAVIOR BETWEEN CULTURES, CULTURE CONFLICT, AND THE EFFECTS OF MIGRATION, URBANIZATION, AND INDUSTRIALIZATION.

0100043967999

CRAWFORD, AUSTIN A. DECISION: GAULT CASE IMPLICATIONS. YOUTH SERVICE NEWS, 18(2):8, 35, 1967.

THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT DECISION IN GAULT V. ARIZONA WILL RESULT IN MAJOR CHANGES IN METHODS OF OPERATION OF YOUTH COURTS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY. BASIC CONSTITUTIONAL SAFEGUARDS--ADEQUATE NOTICE OF EXACT CHARGES, THE RIGHT TO COUNSEL, THE RIGHT TO CONFRONTATION, AND THE PRIVILEGE AGAINST SELF-INCRIMINATION--WILL HAVE TO BE PROVIDED IN DELINQUENCY HEARINGS AND NO JUVENILE WILL BE DEPRIVED OF HIS LIBERTY WITHOUT BEING AFFORDED ALL OF THE PROTECTIONS OF DUE PROCESS OF LAW.

0100043968999

EVESON, MARK. THE FEMALE ADDICT. CANADIAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONS, 9(3):227-233, 1967.

DISCUSSION OF THE FEMALE ADDICT CANNOT BE ISOLATED FROM STATEMENTS RELEVANT TO DRUG DEPENDENCY IN GENERAL, TO THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DELINQUENCY AND DRUG DEPENDENCY, AND TO THE ROLE OF THE FEMALE IN SOCIETY. CRITERIA FOR VULNERABILITY TO ADDICTION INCLUDE: PHYSICAL TOLERANCE OF THE DRUG; AN ONGOING NEED TO ALTER FEELINGS TOWARD

SELF AND OTHERS; AND CONTACT WITH A GROUP AND ENVIRONMENT THAT PERMITS AND ENCOURAGES DRUG USAGE. THESE FACTORS ARE BASIC TO THE UNDERSTANDING OF THE INDIVIDUAL'S EVENTUAL BREAKDOWN OF PHYSICAL, MENTAL, AND SOCIAL HEALTH. CLINICAL OBSERVATION INDICATES THAT THE INABILITY OF AN INDIVIDUAL TO HANDLE HIS OWN AGGRESSIVENESS IS HIGHLY RELEVANT TO HIS NEED TO ALTER HIS FEELINGS BY DRUGS AND THAT AGGRESSIVENESS IS CLOSELY RELATED TO PATHOLOGIES FOUND IN BOTH DRUG DEPENDENCY AND DELINQUENCY. THE INDIVIDUAL WITH A HIGH LEVEL OF ANGER RESULTING FROM A REJECTING EARLY ENVIRONMENT AND A HIGH LEVEL OF FEAR OR ANXIETY WHICH PREVENTS EXPRESSION OF AGGRESSION WILL BECOME VULNERABLE TO DRUG USE AS AN EXPRESSION OF ANTISOCIAL DRIVES. ROLE EXPECTATIONS OF THE FEMALE IN BOTH THE LARGER SOCIETY AND THE CRIMINAL SUBCULTURE REQUIRE THAT AGGRESSION BE SUPPRESSED. THESE PRESSURES CAUSE A HIGHER PROPORTION OF FEMALES THAN MALES WHO ARE AFFECTIONALLY DEPRIVED TO BECOME DRUG DEPENDENT. THE FEMALE ADDICT, IN COMPARISON WITH THE MALE, IS LIKELY TO BE MORE DISTURBED, MORE HOSTILE, AND MORE RESISTANT TO INCARCERATION, BUT ALSO LESS ANXIOUS AND MORE RESPONSIVE TO TREATMENT.

0100043969999

GREAT BRITAIN. HOME OFFICE. RESIDENTIAL PROVISION FOR HOMELESS DISCHARGED OFFENDERS. REPORT OF THE WORKING PARTY ON THE PLACE OF VOLUNTARY SERVICE IN AFTER-CARE. LONDON, HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE, 1966, 32 P. THE HOME OFFICE WORKING PARTY WAS APPOINTED TO CONSIDER WHAT CONTRIBUTION VOLUNTARY EFFORT COULD MAKE TO THE AFTER-CARE OF RELEASED OFFENDERS AND TO ADVISE ON WHAT PARTICULAR PROJECTS SHOULD BE CONSIDERED FOR ASSISTANCE FROM PUBLIC FUNDS. THE ENTIRE FIELD OF HOUSING FOR HOMELESS EX-PRISONERS IN GREAT BRITAIN WAS REVIEWED. IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT VOLUNTARY EFFORT, IF PROPERLY SUPPORTED, IS SUITED TO THE TASK OF PROVIDING FOR THE RESIDENT NEEDS OF HOMELESS OFFENDERS. AMONG THE MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE REPORT ARE THE FOLLOWING: RESIDENT PROVISION, USUALLY IN THE FORM OF GROUP HOUSES (HOSTELS) IS ESSENTIAL TO MEET THE NEEDS OF MANY HOMELESS EX-PRISONERS AND ALSO AS A POSSIBLE ALTERNATIVE TO IMPRISONMENT; A GREATER VARIETY AND QUANTITY OF HOUSING IS NEEDED, INCLUDING MULTI-PURPOSE AND SPECIALIZED HOSTELS FOR VARIOUS TYPES OF OFFENDERS; AND AN ASSOCIATION OF VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES SHOULD COORDINATE AND DEVELOP VOLUNTARY WORK IN THE FIELDS OF DELINQUENCY AND AFTER-CARE.

0100043970999

GOLDSTEIN, HERMAN. ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS IN CONTROLLING THE EXERCISE OF POLICE AUTHORITY. JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW, CRIMINOLOGY AND POLICE SCIENCE, 58(2):160-172, 1967.

ONE OF THE MOST SIGNIFICANT TRENDS IN LAW ENFORCEMENT DURING THE PAST DECADE HAS BEEN THE INCREASE IN EFFORTS TO SUBJECT THE EXERCISE OF POLICE AUTHORITY TO REVIEW AND CONTROL FROM OUTSIDE THE POLICE AGENCY BY MEANS OF JUDICIAL REVIEW OR THE EXCLUSIONARY RULE OF EVIDENCE, CIVILIAN REVIEW BOARDS, THE OMBUDSMAN, OR INCREASED PUBLIC VISIBILITY OF POLICE BEHAVIOR. DUE TO THE COMPLEX NATURE OF THE POLICE FUNCTION, SUCCESSFUL CONTROL MUST CONTINUE TO DEPEND ON INTERNAL SOURCES, POLICE ADMINISTRATORS AND SUPERIORS, AND ON THE SELF-DISCIPLINE AND PERSONAL COMMITMENT OF THE INDIVIDUAL OFFICER. ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES NOW EMPLOYED FOR INTERNAL

DISCIPLINE COULD BE ADAPTED FOR THE PURPOSE OF EXTERNAL REVIEW, AND POLICE TRAINING PROGRAMS COULD PROMOTE COMMITMENT. FORMS OF POLICE MISCONDUCT MUST BE DISTINGUISHED AND FACTORS WHICH CONTRIBUTE TO THE COMPLEXITY OF CONTROLLING POLICE CONDUCT MUST BE REDUCED. THE PROPRIETY OF POLICE EXERCISING DISCRETION MUST BE FORMALLY RECOGNIZED AND GUIDELINES MUST BE DESIGNED TO SYSTEMATIZE DECISION-MAKING IN DISCRETIONARY AREAS, THEREBY MAKING REVIEW AND CONTROL POSSIBLE WHILE SIMPLIFYING DECISION MAKING FOR THE INDIVIDUAL OFFICER.

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WISCONSIN. PUBLIC WELFARE DEPARTMENT. JUVENILES ADMITTED TO DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS' JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS IN 1966. MADISON, 1967, 4 P., APP. (STATISTICAL BULLETIN C 51)

THIS BULLETIN PROVIDES DESCRIPTIVE DATA RELATING TO YOUTH ADMITTED TO WISCONSIN'S JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN 1966. THE TABLES ARE BASED ON INFORMATION REGULARLY REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF RESEARCH BY INSTITUTION SOCIAL SERVICE STAFFS. TABLES SHOWING SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF FIRST AND RE-ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEARS 1962-1966 ARE ALSO INCLUDED. (AUTH.) TABLES: FIRST-ADMITTED BOYS, 1962-1966; FIRST-ADMITTED GIRLS, 1962-1966; JUVENILE MALE RE-ADMISSIONS FROM AFTERCARE, 1962-1966; JUVENILE FEMALE RE-ADMISSIONS FROM AFTERCARE, 1962-1966; TYPE OF ADMISSION; AGE ON ADMISSION; RACE; MAJOR DELINQUENT ACT JUST BEFORE ADMISSION; MAJOR REASON FOR RETURN; COMPANIONS INVOLVED IN DELINQUENCY; PRIOR OFFICIAL PROBATION EXPERIENCE; PRIOR AGENCY EXPERIENCE OTHER THAN PROBATION; PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECEIVED BY YOUTH'S FAMILY; HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED; ACHIEVEMENT TEST; INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATE.

0100043981999

LOFTON, JOHN. JUSTICE AND THE PRESS. BOSTON, BEACON PRESS, 1966. 462 P. \$5.95

THIS STUDY OF THE ISSUES OF FAIR TRIAL VS. A FREE PRESS GOES AS FAR BACK AS THE 1807 TREASON TRIAL BY AARON BURR TO SHOW HOW JOURNALISTIC SENSATIONALISM HAS COMPLICATED, IF NOT PREVENTED, THE COURTS FULFILLMENT OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL OBLIGATION TO ASSURE THE ACCUSED A FAIR TRIAL. AT THE SAME TIME, THE ABUSES WHICH CAN RESULT FROM POLICE AND COURT SECRECY ARE EXAMINED. "BLIND SPOTS" TYPICAL OF THE BAR AS WELL AS THE PRESS IN WORKING OUT THE DELICATE BALANCE BETWEEN THE RIGHT OF THE PUBLIC TO INFORMATION AND THE INDIVIDUAL'S RIGHT TO DUE PROCESS OF LAW ARE ASSESSED. IT IS OBSERVED THAT THE U. S. SUPREME COURT DECISIONS IMPLY THAT THE GOVERNMENT MUST BE REQUIRED TO BOTH UPHOLD JUSTICE AND KEEP HANDS OFF THE PRESS.

0100043982999

ESSELSTYN, T. C., ED. THE FEMALE OFFENDER. SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA, SAN JOSE STATE COLLEGE, 1966, 98 P.

THIS COMPILATION OF EDITED GRADUATE STUDENT TERM PAPERS IS AN INTRODUCTION TO THE FEMALE OFFENDER. IT IS THE BEGINNING OF AN INQUIRY INTO A KIND OF OFFENDER ABOUT WHOM SURPRISINGLY LITTLE IS KNOWN. THE APPROACH TO THE FEMALE OFFENDER IS CHIEFLY SOCIOLOGICAL. THE KINDS OF OFFENSES THE FEMALE OFFENDER COMMITS, THE WAY SHE COMMITS

THEM, HOW SHE IS HANDLED AT THE TIME OF ARREST AND TRIAL. THE CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS DEVISED FOR HER ARE ALL INFLUENCED BY CONCEPTS OF FEMININITY, IMAGES OF WOMANKIND, OR VIEWS ON THE NATURE OF WOMEN WHICH ARE IMBEDDED IN THE BELIEFS AND CUSTOMS OF SOCIETY. CONTENTS: COMPARATIVE DATA, BY T. C. ESSELSTYN; THEORETICAL EXPLANATIONS OF THE BEHAVIOR OF TWO DELINQUENT GIRLS, BY MADELINE FJELSTAD AND PATRICIA LITTLEJOHN; FIVE DELINQUENT GIRLS, BY T. C. ESSELSTYN; THE WOMAN WHO KILLS, BY JAMES W. PAGE; THE MOTHER OF THE ABUSED OR BATTERED CHILD, BY ELIZABETH MALLOY; THE PROSTITUTE, BY PAUL F. COOK; THE MADAM, BY SHELBY GIVENS; THE FEMALE HOMOSEXUAL, BY GEORGE L. KIRKHAM; VARIED TYPES, BY DONALD M. OLDHAM AND D. J. MAYER; THE FEMALE NARCOTICS OFFENDER, BY KENNETH R. KINGSBURY; GIRLS AND GANGS, BY FRANK BOTTERO; SOME PROBLEMS WHEN WOMEN ARE IMPRISONED, BY CHRISTOPHER MICHEL.

0100043983999

WOLFGANG, MARVIN E., FERRACUTI, FRANCO. THE SUBCULTURE OF VIOLENCE. LONDON, TAVISTOCK, 1966. 333 P. \$11.50

THE FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF CRIMINOLOGY SHOULD BE BASED ON AN INTERDISCIPLINARY PERSPECTIVE SINCE ANY SINGLE APPROACH TO RESEARCH DESIGN, THE COLLECTION AND EVALUATION OF DATA, AND CONSTRUCTION OF THEORY IS INADEQUATE. THE PROPOSED APPROACH TO FUTURE STUDY CAN BE DEMONSTRATED BY ANALYSIS IN DEPTH OF A SPECIFIC AREA OF BEHAVIOR-VIOLENCE, AND BY THE DEVELOPMENT OF A THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK--THE SUBCULTURE OF VIOLENCE, AND A SET OF KEY CONCEPTS--SUBCULTURE, ROLES, NORMS, VALUES. VIOLENCE AND AGGRESSION CAN BE VIEWED FROM BIOLOGICAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL, PSYCHIATRIC, AND SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES. THE SUBCULTURE OF VIOLENCE IS AN INTEGRATED CONCEPTUALIZATION WHICH MAKES POSSIBLE THE UTILIZATION OF THEORIES AND FINDINGS OF RESEARCH IN A VARIETY OF FIELDS. AN INTERDISCIPLINARY COMBINATION OF STUDIES ON HOMICIDE CONTRIBUTES SIGNIFICANTLY TO THE STUDY OF VIOLENCE AND THE VIOLENT SUBCULTURE, AND CONTROL, PREVENTION, AND TREATMENT OF THE VIOLENT OFFENDER. ALTHOUGH THE EXISTENCE OF A SUBCULTURE OF VIOLENCE IS NOT PROVEN, BOTH THEORETICAL FORMULATIONS AND STUDIES OF PARTICULAR TYPES OF CRIME INDICATE THAT VIOLENT CRIMES ARE COMMITTED BY PERSONS WHOSE CONDUCT IS BASED UPON VALUES SHARED BY GROUPS THAT SUPPORT SUCH ASSAULTIVE REACTIONS.

0100043984999

GRANT, J. DOUGLAS. THE OFFENDER AS PARTICIPANT, NOT RECIPIENT, IN THE CORRECTIONAL PROCESS. CANADIAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONS, 9(3):234-242, 1967.

THE NEW CAREERS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT, SPONSORED BY THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH, IS BUILDING A MODEL FOR APPLYING THE PRINCIPLES OF PEER-GROUP REHABILITATION OF OFFENDERS TO THREE PROBLEMS FACING OUR SOCIETY: (1) REPLACEMENT OF THE VANISHING PROFESSIONAL; (2) PROVISION OF OPPORTUNITIES FOR MEANINGFUL CAREERS FOR THE POOR; AND (3) USE OF SELF-HELP TECHNIQUES IN SOCIAL AND PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT. THE MODEL PROVIDES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF TEAMS OF PROFESSIONALS AND NONPROFESSIONALS, INCLUDING PAROLEES, FOR WORK IN THE FIELD OF SOCIAL CHANGE AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT. THE TRAINEES, AS TEAMS, LEARN THROUGH PROJECTS AND STUDY GROUPS, WORKING TOGETHER, TEACHING EACH OTHER, AND DISCUSSING PROBLEMS WHICH ARISE. THE PROJECT HAS DEMONSTRATED THAT ANY CORRECTIONAL

SYSTEM HAS PRODUCTIVE MANPOWER RESOURCES WITHIN ITS
CONFINED AND PAROLED POPULATIONS FOR ASSISTING IN COPING
WITH DEMANDS FOR CHANGE, INNOVATION, AND EVALUATION.

0100043985999

MCCALDON, R. J. LADY PAPERHANGERS. CANADIAN JOURNAL OF
CORRECTIONS, 9(3):243-256, 1967.

IN A STUDY OF WOMEN CONVICTED OF OFFENSES OF FALSE
PRETENSES, FRAUD, OR FORGERY WHO WERE INCARCERATED IN THE
PRISON FOR WOMEN IN KINGSTON, ONTARIO IN 1962, IT WAS
FOUND THAT THESE OFFENSES COMPRISE THE SECOND LARGEST
GROUP IN THE PRISON. THESE OFFENDERS TEND TO COMMIT
THEIR OFFENSES ALONE; IN COMPARISON WITH THE CONTROL
GROUP OF DRUG ADDICTS THEY WERE FOUND TO BE SLIGHTLY
BETTER EDUCATED, COME FROM FEWER BROKEN HOMES, BE OF
HIGHER SOCIAL CLASS, BE LESS REBELLIOUS IN PRISON, AND TO
BE EQUALLY DIFFICULT TO REHABILITATE. FEMALE FORGERS
WERE QUITE DIFFERENT FROM MALE FORGERS WHO HAVE BEEN
DESCRIBED AS NARCISSISTIC WITH FEELINGS OF SEXUAL
INADEQUACY. THE OFFENSES STUDIED FELL INTO THE
CATEGORIES OF MENTALLY ILL, ACCIDENTAL, INCIDENTAL
REVENGE, ESCAPE, AND SURFACE GAIN. ONLY THE LATTER THREE
CAN BE CONSIDERED TRUE CHECK OFFENDERS AND BE EXPECTED TO
POSSESS THE PERSONALITY TRAITS OF THE GROUP, INCLUDING
MANIPULATIVE SOCIOPATHY, LATENT HOSTILITY, DISTRUST OF
OTHERS, AND LOW ESTIMATION OF SELF-WORTH.

0100043986999

FINESTONE, HAROLD. REFORMATION AND RECIDIVISM AMONG
ITALIAN AND POLISH CRIMINAL OFFENDERS. AMERICAN JOURNAL
OF SOCIOLOGY, 72(6):575-588, 1967.

TO DETERMINE THE NATURE OF REFORMATION AND RECIDIVISM
AMONG ITALIAN AND POLISH OFFENDERS WITHIN THE SETTING OF
THEIR ETHNIC COMMUNITIES, A STUDY WAS MADE OF THE POST-
PRISON EXPERIENCE OF 30 ITALIAN AND 24 POLISH PROPERTY
OFFENDERS. THE DATA WERE DRAWN FROM INTERVIEWS WITH THE
OFFENDERS AND WERE ORDERED IN SUCH A WAY AS TO REVEAL
DIFFERENCES IN EXPERIENCES BETWEEN OFFENDERS OF EACH
ETHNIC GROUP AND WITHIN EACH GROUP BETWEEN REFORMING AND
RECIDIVATING OFFENDERS. IT WAS ASSUMED THAT IN EACH
ETHNIC COMMUNITY DIFFERENT KINDS OF PROBLEMS WERE LIKELY
TO BECOME SALIENT WITHIN THE EXPERIENCE OF THE RELEASED
OFFENDERS AND THAT REFORMATION AND RECIDIVISM WERE
ALTERNATE RESPONSES TO SUCH PROBLEMS. IT WAS
HYPOTHESIZED THAT THE PROBLEMS MOST LIKELY TO CONFRONT
THE POLISH RELEASEE WOULD INVOLVE THE GAINING OF
ACCEPTANCE WHILE THOSE OF THE ITALIAN WOULD BE CONCERNED
WITH EMPLOYMENT. IT WAS FOUND THAT THE INITIAL
ASSUMPTIONS WERE TOO RESTRICTIVE, THAT BOTH TYPES OF
PROBLEMS WERE GENERATED BY EACH COMMUNITY BUT IN
DIFFERENT FREQUENCIES. THE POST-RELEASE MILIEU,
ESPECIALLY IN TERMS OF FAMILY SOLIDARITY AND PEER GROUP
PRESSURES, WAS FOUND TO SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECT THE RELEASEE
EITHER BY EXERTING PRESSURES TOWARD RECIDIVISM OR BY
CONTRIBUTING TO REFORMATION.

0100043987999

YOUNG, FRANK W. INCEST TABOOS AND SOCIAL SOLIDARITY.
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY, 72(6):589-600, 1967.

INCEST TABOOS MAY BE DEFINED BROADLY AS PROHIBITIONS ON
EMOTIONAL ALLIANCES AMONG INGROUP MEMBERS AND MAY BE
INTERPRETED AS ONE OF A RANGE OF INDICATORS OF HIGH

SOLIDARITY. THUS THE OBJECT OF RESEARCH SHOULD BE NOT THE SOURCE OF THE INCEST TABOO, BUT THE CAUSES OF SOLIDARITY ESPECIALLY SINCE THE LATTER CAN BE MORE EASILY TESTED EMPIRICALLY AND PROVIDE COGNATE PHENOMENA FOR COMPARISONS WITH TABOOS: TRADITIONAL EMPIRICAL STUDIES OF THE INCEST TABOO IN A VARIETY OF CULTURES CAN BE INTERPRETED IN TERMS OF THE SOLIDARITY HYPOTHESIS TO CLARIFY ASPECTS OF PROBLEMS NOT SATISFACTORILY ANSWERED BY LESS ADEQUATE FORMULATIONS. A CROSS-CULTURAL TEST IS SUGGESTED TO TEST THE HYPOTHESIS THAT SOLIDARITY AND EXTENT OF INCEST TABOOS ARE CORRELATED.

0100043988499

STATE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY RATES DROP. YOUTH SERVICE NEWS, 18(2):9-11, 1967.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY RATES IN NEW YORK STATE DROPPED 4.9 PERCENT FOR THE YEAR 1965-1966 ACCORDING TO STATISTICS RELEASED BY THE JUDICIAL CONFERENCE OF NEW YORK STATE. THIS MARKED THE FIRST TIME SINCE 1961 THAT DELINQUENCY RATES IN THE STATE HAVE DECLINED. THE DECREASE RESULTED FROM A 4.6 PER THOUSAND DECLINE IN NEW YORK CITY WHICH MORE THAN OFFSET THE .1 INCREASE OUTSIDE THE CITY. THE DECREASE IN DELINQUENCY PROCEEDINGS MAY BE DUE IN PART TO AN INCREASED USE OF "SUPERVISION PETITIONS" IN LIEU OF DELINQUENCY PETITIONS. AS IN PAST YEARS, THE MOST FREQUENT REASONS FOR DELINQUENCY PETITIONS WERE ASSAULT, LARCENY, BURGLARY, ROBBERY, AND AUTO THEFT.

0100043989999

I.Q. AND DELINQUENCY. YOUTH SERVICE NEWS, 18(2):27-28, 1967.

AS THE FIRST PHASE OF THE NEW YORK STATE DIVISION FOR YOUTH FACILITIES PROGRAM OF REMEDIAL READING AND MATHEMATICS FOR YOUTHS IN DIVISION FACILITIES THROUGHOUT THE STATE, INTELLIGENCE AND ACHIEVEMENT TESTS WERE ADMINISTERED TO 250 YOUTHS. THE AVERAGE I.Q. OF YOUTHS IN THE PROGRAM WAS FOUND TO BE NO DIFFERENT FROM THAT OF THE AVERAGE YOUTH IN THE COUNTRY, INDICATING THAT THERE IS NO SIGNIFICANT RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN I.Q. AND DELINQUENCY. THE TYPICAL YOUTH AT THE DIVISION FACILITY IS OF AVERAGE INTELLIGENCE AND CAPABILITY BUT IS FOUR TO FIVE YEARS BEHIND IN ACHIEVEMENT AND USE OF BASIC SKILLS. ALTHOUGH MOST OF THE YOUTHS SCORED LOW ON ACHIEVEMENT, A NUMBER SCORED SIGNIFICANTLY HIGHER AND ABOUT 10 PERCENT SCORED IN OR ABOVE THE NINETY PERCENTILE. THIS WIDE DISTRIBUTION INDICATES THE NEED FOR INDIVIDUALIZED INSTRUCTION GEARED TOWARD THE ABILITIES OF EACH YOUTH.

0100043990999

MCGRATH, W. T. CANADA'S MOST PRESSING PRISON PROBLEM. CANADIAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONS, 9(3):195-197, 1967.

THE MOST URGENT PROBLEM IN PLANNING A RATIONAL PRISON SYSTEM IN CANADA IS THAT RELATED TO THE APPROPRIATE DIVISION OF RESPONSIBILITY BETWEEN THE FEDERAL AND THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS. THE PRESENT ARRANGEMENT UNDER WHICH THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR PRISONERS SENTENCED TO A TERM OF TWO YEARS OR MORE AND THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS FOR THOSE SENTENCED TO LESS THAN TWO YEARS, HAS LONG BEEN CRITICIZED. TEN YEARS AGO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OFFERED TO ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY FOR A GREATER PROPORTION OF OFFENDERS, YET THIS OFFER HAS NOT BEEN IMPLEMENTED. SINCE THE ANTICIPATED SHIFT IN

RESPONSIBILITY HAS DELAYED ANY ACTIONS ON THE PART OF THE PROVINCES TO IMPROVE FACILITIES. SOME DECISIONS MUST BE MADE AND IMPLEMENTED IMMEDIATELY.

0100043991999

BENSON, MARGARET. A WHOLE-HEARTED LOOK AT HALF-WAY HOUSES. CANADIAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONS, 9(3):198-226, 1967.

TO PROVIDE A DESCRIPTION OF THE TYPES OF HALF-WAY HOUSES IN ONTARIO AND ASSESS THE POSSIBILITY OF EVALUATIVE RESEARCH AND THE DIRECTION THAT SUCH RESEARCH MIGHT TAKE, A SURVEY WAS MADE OF SOME OF THE HALF-WAY HOUSES IN OPERATION IN THAT PROVINCE. THE MOST STRIKING FEATURE OF THE HALF-WAY HOUSES IN ONTARIO IS THEIR INDIVIDUALITY; THERE IS LITTLE COORDINATION OR COMMUNICATION AMONG THEM. THE STATEMENTS OF PURPOSE OF THE HOUSES STUDIED AND THEIR PROGRAMS WERE FOUND TO BE SIMILAR. THE HOUSES MAKE FULL USE OF THEIR FACILITIES WITHOUT NOTICEABLE OVERCROWDING, WHETHER IN RURAL OR URBAN SETTINGS. IN EVALUATING HALF-WAY HOUSES OR ASSESSING THEIR EFFECTIVENESS, IT MUST BE NOTED THAT EVIDENCE OF DESIRE FOR CHANGE ON THE PART OF THE EX-OFFENDER IS OFTEN A CRITERION FOR ACCEPTANCE; THUS "SUCCESS" FIGURES OF HALF-WAY HOUSES ARE NOT COMPARABLE TO RATES OF PRISON RELEASES. IF EVALUATIVE RESEARCH IS TO BE MADE OF HALF-WAY HOUSES, CONSIDERATION OF METHODS AND COLLECTION OF DATA, BOTH AREAS NOW UNDERDEVELOPED, ARE NECESSARY.

0100043992999

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI. SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM. GINZBURG: INTENT OF THE PURVEYOR. COLUMBIA, 1967, 4 P. (FREEDOM OF INFORMATION CENTER REPORT NO. 182)

PRIOR TO THE GINZBURG DECISION, THERE WAS A THREE-PART LEGAL TEST FOR OBSCENITY: (1) WHETHER THE MATERIAL IS WITHOUT REDEEMING SOCIAL IMPORTANCE; (2) WHETHER THE DOMINANT THEME APPEALS TO THE PRURIENT INTEREST OF THE AVERAGE ADULT; AND (3) WHETHER THE MATERIAL IS OFFENSIVE. NOW, IN CASES OF BORDERLINE OBSCENITY, THE GINZBURG TEST WILL BE APPLIED FIRST: HAS THE PURVEYOR, THROUGH HIS ADVERTISING AND DISTRIBUTION METHODS, DELIBERATELY EMPHASIZED THE SEXUALLY PROVOCATIVE ASPECTS OF THE WORK. WORDED TO CATCH THE SALACIOUSLY DISPOSED? IF PANDERING IS SHOWN AT THIS POINT, THERE IS NO NEED TO PUT THE MATERIAL TO THE OLDER TEST. THE GINZBURG TEST MAKES IT POSSIBLE TO REGULATE THE DISSEMINATOR ALONE, AND NOT CUT OFF ACCESS TO THE MATERIAL WHICH IN AND OF ITSELF MAY NOT BE OBSCENE.

0100043993999

FLORIDA. CORRECTIONS DIVISION. FLORIDA'S MODERN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS. AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONS, 29(4):18-22, 1967.

FLORIDA'S CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM, AT ONE TIME CONSIDERED THE WEAKEST ASPECT OF STATE GOVERNMENT, UNDERWENT A COMPLETE OVERHAUL IN 1957. BY 1959, THE STATE HAD BUILT A SOLID FOUNDATION, INCLUDING THE MODERN ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINERY, FINANCIAL SUPPORT, AND REHABILITATIVE PHILOSOPHY, FOR ITS NEW CORRECTIONAL COMPLEX. INSTITUTIONAL FACILITIES WERE EXPANDED SO THAT BY 1964, WITH THE LEVELING OFF OF INMATE POPULATION GROWTH, GREATER ATTENTION WAS DIRECTED TOWARD PROBLEM AREAS OF PERSONNEL, BUSINESS, AND INMATE TREATMENT.

0100043994999

WILSON, JOHN M. THE PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION'S CRIME REPORT: AN EVALUATION. AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONS, 29(4):27-29, 1967.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, THE CHALLENGE OF CRIME IN A FREE SOCIETY, LIES NOT IN ANY NEW INFORMATION ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, BUT IN (1) THE PRESENTATION TO THE PUBLIC OF A FEDERAL DOCUMENT WHICH, FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE 1931, DESCRIBES MANY AREAS OF THE CRIME PROBLEM; (2) THE FRAME OF REFERENCE OF THE REPORT WHICH SETS CRIME WITHIN A NATURAL CAUSATIVE CONTEXT; AND (3) THE PUBLICATION OF OVER 200 SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION, INCLUDING SEVERAL IN THE FIELD OF CORRECTIONS. FOR THE LAYMAN, THIS REPORT IS A GOOD SOURCE OF INFORMATION AND ADVICE CONCERNING CRIME; FOR THE CRIMINOLOGIST IT IS AN EXAMPLE OF MORE SYSTEMATIC AND SCIENTIFIC HANDLING OF CRIME.

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SHELLEY, E.L.V. WHEN COUNSELORS REALLY COUNSEL. AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONS, 29(4):30-31, 1967.

ALTHOUGH ALMOST ALL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS TODAY HAVE COUNSELING PROGRAMS, MOST OF THEM ARE INADEQUATE. EITHER A LIMITED NUMBER OF EFFECTIVE CONTACTS ARE MADE OR ONLY IMMEDIATE, SUPERFICIAL PROBLEMS ARE HANDLED FOR A LARGE NUMBER OF INMATES. TOO OFTEN COUNSELING IS AIMED AT BRINGING ABOUT AN ADJUSTMENT TO THE INSTITUTION RATHER THAN PRODUCING FUNDAMENTAL CHANGE IN ATTITUDES OR VALUES OF THE OFFENDER. TO IMPROVE THIS SITUATION, SIGNIFICANT REVISION OF THE COUNSELING PROGRAM WAS UNDERTAKEN AT THE STATE PRISON OF SOUTHERN MICHIGAN AT JACKSON. THIS EXPERIENCE INDICATES THAT BY BACKING UP THE COUNSELOR WITH SUBPROFESSIONALS TO DO ROUTINE PAPER WORK, BY PROVIDING COMPETENT SUPERVISION, BY OFFERING STAFF ADVANCED PROFESSIONAL TRAINING, BY UNITING ASSOCIATES AND COUNSELORS ON A TEAM, AND BY ADEQUATE EVALUATIVE RESEARCH, AN EFFECTIVE COUNSELING SERVICE CAN BE DEVELOPED IN A CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION.

0100043996999

U. S. EDUCATION OFFICE. OPENING DOORS THROUGH EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS FOR INSTITUTIONALIZED DELINQUENTS. WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, 1967, 40 P.

THIS BOOKLET DESCRIBES INNOVATIVE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS FOR CHILDREN IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES WHICH HAVE BEEN SUPPORTED BY FEDERAL FUNDS UNDER TITLE I OF THE AMENDED ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT OF 1965. THE FUNDS HAVE BEEN PROVIDED TO STATE AND LOCAL AGENCIES TO EXPERIMENT WITH IMAGINATIVE METHODS OF MEETING THE PARTICULAR NEEDS OF PARTICULAR GROUPS OF EDUCATIONALLY DISADVANTAGED CHILDREN. SEVERAL EFFECTIVE PROGRAMS ARE DESCRIBED IN: PROGRAMMED INSTRUCTION, NEW METHODS OF ORGANIZATION FOR INSTRUCTION, VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND WORK-STUDY PROGRAMS, STAFF DEVELOPMENT, NEW DIRECTIONS IN GUIDANCE AND COUNSELING, AND COMMUNITY TREATMENT.

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INTERNATIONAL ABOLITIONIST FEDERATION. SOCIETY AND PROSTITUTION TODAY. TWENTY-THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS, ROME, 1966. GENEVA, 1967, 98 P.

REPORTS ON MANY ASPECTS OF PROSTITUTION ARE PRESENTED IN THE PROCEEDINGS OF A CONGRESS ON PROSTITUTION IN CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY. SUBJECTS COVERED INCLUDE: THE FAMILY AND PROSTITUTION; PROBLEMS OF REHABILITATION; VENEREAL DISEASE; AND THE ROLE OF THE GOVERNMENT IN CONTROLLING THIS VICE. CONTENTS: OBSERVATIONS ON PROSTITUTION TODAY, BY FRANCO FERRAROTTI; PIMPS AND PROSTITUTES, BY SHLOMO SHUHAM; PUBLIC AUTHORITIES IN CONFRONTATION WITH PROSTITUTION, BY FRANCOIS GAILLARDON; THE SHAMEFUL MALADIES OF THE CITY, BY JEAN SCelles; THE FAMILY IN FACE OF PROSTITUTION, BY RENE BOLLEN; PROSTITUTION AND VENEREAL DISEASES, BY R. D. CATTERALL; FACTS AND PRINCIPLES CONCERNING SOCIAL REINSTATEMENT, BY PIA COLINI-LOMBARDI; SOME DIFFICULTIES IN THE REHABILITATION IN NORMAL LIFE THROUGH MARRIAGE, BY RITA GAILLARD; COMMUNICATION ON THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR SOCIAL REHABILITATION, BY MELLE ALADENISE; PROSTITUTION PROBLEMS PECULIAR TO COUNTRIES IN PROCESS OF DEVELOPMENT, BY PHOBE ASIYO; PROBLEM OF PROSTITUTION IN INDIA AND OUR EFFORTS TO ERADICATE IT, BY SHAKUNTALA LALL; COMMUNICATION ON THEIR WORK IN BENGAL, BY ALL BENGAL WOMEN'S UNION.

0100043998999

OHIO. LEGISLATIVE SERVICE COMMISSION. OHIO'S JUVENILE CORRECTION SYSTEM. COLUMBUS, 1967, 77 P., APP. (STAFF RESEARCH REPORT NO. 83)

FOCUSING UPON CONDITIONS IN OHIO, THIS REPORT DISCUSSES THE PROBLEMS OF DEFINITION OF DELINQUENCY AND THEORIES OF CAUSE, STATISTICS CONCERNING THE EXTENT AND NATURE OF JUVENILE OFFENSES, THE CORRECTION SYSTEM IN OHIO INCLUDING PROCEDURES AND REHABILITATION RESOURCES, AND RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN JUVENILE CORRECTION. CONTENTS: THE NATURE OF THE DELINQUENCY PROBLEM; DEFINITION OF DELINQUENCY; SOCIOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS; THE EXTENT OF THE DELINQUENCY PROBLEM; LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY CONTRACTS; JUVENILE COURT REFERRALS; OHIO'S JUVENILE COURT SYSTEM; ORGANIZATION; JURISDICTION; PERSONNEL; FACILITIES; PROCEDURES; FINANCING; REHABILITATION PLACEMENT RESOURCES AND NEEDS; ACTUAL AND RECOMMENDED PLACEMENTS; FOSTER CARE AND GROUP HOMES; LOCAL REHABILITATION FACILITIES; STATE REHABILITATION FACILITIES; RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE JUVENILE CORRECTION FIELD; APPELLATE COURT DECISIONS; CLASSIFICATION AND TREATMENT.

0100043999999

CALIFORNIA. CORRECTIONS DEPARTMENT. A TYPOLOGY OF VIOLENT OFFENDERS, BY CAROL SPENCER. SACRAMENTO, 1966, 95 P. (RESEARCH REPORT NO. 23)

THIS STUDY EXAMINED THE CRIMINAL CAREER, OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF OFFENDERS CLASSIFIED ON THE AHP (AGGRESSIVE HISTORY PROFILE DEvised BY JOHN P. CONRAD) TO SEE IF DISTINCTIVE DIFFERENCES AMONG THE CRIMINAL TYPES MIGHT BE FOUND. THE AHP MAY BE USED TO CLASSIFY VIOLENT OFFENDERS INTO GROUPS THEORIZED TO DIFFER IN MOTIVATION, TREATMENT NEEDS, AND PAROLE OUTLOOK. OF 30 VARIABLES EXAMINED, 19 SHOWED STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES AMONG THE FOUR AHP

TYPES FORMING PATTERNS CONSISTENT WITH THEORY. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THE AHP TYPOLOGY SHOWS PROMISE OF PROVIDING NEW INSIGHTS FOR DESIGNING PROGRAMS TO MEET THE WIDELY DIFFERING NEEDS OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF VIOLENT OFFENDERS AND MAY ALSO PROVIDE CLUES TO PREDICTION OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR. (AUTH. ED.)

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U. S. CHILDREN'S BUREAU. PERSONNEL AND PERSONNEL PRACTICES IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN: A SURVEY, BY LEONARD J. HIPPCHEN, WITH STATISTICAL ASSISTANCE BY DAISY LIGONS. WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, 1966, 29 P. (STATISTICAL SERIES NO. 86)

IN 1964, THE U. S. CHILDREN'S BUREAU CONDUCTED A SURVEY OF INSTITUTIONAL PERSONNEL AND PERSONNEL PRACTICES OF INSTITUTIONS FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS. THIS REPORT INCLUDES THE FINDINGS OF THE SURVEY AND PRESENTS TABLES AND A DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS ARRANGED UNDER THE FOLLOWING HEADINGS: SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF TREATMENT AND EDUCATIONAL PERSONNEL: EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND; PRIOR EXPERIENCE; LENGTH OF EMPLOYMENT; CURRENT SALARIES; AGE, SEX, AND MARITAL STATUS; SELECTED INSTITUTIONAL PERSONNEL PRACTICES: USE OF A MERIT SYSTEM; BEGINNING SALARIES OFFERED; USE OF SUPPLEMENTS TO SALARY; AND USE OF SELECTED FRINGE BENEFITS. FINDINGS INDICATED THAT ALTHOUGH SOME IMPROVEMENT HAS BEEN MADE SINCE A PRIOR SURVEY IN 1958, THE MAJORITY OF TREATMENT, EDUCATIONAL, AND ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF OF THESE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS SERVING DELINQUENT CHILDREN DO NOT MEET THE MINIMUM EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND STANDARDS OF THE CORRECTIONS PROFESSION. STAFF GROUPS RANKING ESPECIALLY LOW IN EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND INCLUDED COTTAGE PERSONNEL, SOCIAL WORKERS, ACADEMIC TEACHERS, OCCUPATIONAL SUPERVISORS, AND MEDICAL AIDES. ALSO, THE MAJORITY OF INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT, EDUCATIONAL, AND ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF DID NOT HAVE THE RECOMMENDED BACKGROUND EXPERIENCE FOR THEIR PRESENT EMPLOYMENT. EIGHTY-ONE PERCENT HAD LESS THAN ONE YEAR OF PRIOR INSTITUTIONAL EXPERIENCE. THE DATA SUGGEST THAT INSTITUTIONS SERVING DELINQUENT CHILDREN ARE EXPERIENCING CONSIDERABLE DIFFICULTY IN RECRUITING AND RETAINING SUFFICIENT NUMBERS OF WELL-QUALIFIED TREATMENT, EDUCATIONAL, AND ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL. HIGH STAFF TURNOVER AMONG PROFESSIONALS IN MANY INSTITUTIONS APPEARS TO BE RELATED TO LOW COMPETITIVE PROFESSIONAL SALARY SCALES AND, IN SOME INSTANCES, TO FAILURE OF THE INSTITUTION TO IMPLEMENT RECOMMENDED PERSONNEL POLICIES AND PRACTICES.

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MONARD, E. LE TRAVAIL PENITENTIAIRE EN BELGIQUE. (PRISON WORK IN BELGIUM.) BULLETIN DE L'ADMINISTRATION PENITENTIAIRE, 21(2):107-121, 1967.

THIS BRIEF HISTORY OF PRISON WORK IN BELGIUM DISTINGUISHES THREE PRINCIPAL STAGES IN ITS DEVELOPMENT: (1) THE PERIOD PRIOR TO THE SEPARATION OF INMATES IN CELLS (UP TO 1750); (2) PRISON WORK IN THE PERIOD OF THE SEPARATION OF INMATES IN CELLS; (3) THE AUBURN SYSTEM OF SEPARATION OF INMATES AT NIGHT AND COMMUNITY WORK DURING THE DAY; AND (4) PRISON WORK AT THE PRESENT TIME. FUTURE PRISON WORK SHOULD BE ORGANIZED ON THE BASIS OF THE PRINCIPLES THAT THE INCARCERATED INDIVIDUAL RETAINS A MORAL RIGHT TO DIGNIFIED WORK WHICH SHOULD INCREASE HIS ECONOMIC USEFULNESS SO THAT HE MAY MAKE AN OCCUPATIONAL CHOICE WHEN RELEASED.

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FRÖLING, P. DER ANZEIGERSTÄTTER ALS KRIMINALISTISCHES PHÄNOMEN. (THE INFORMER AS A CRIMINALISTIC PHENOMENON.) KRIMINALISTIK, 21(3):138-140, 1967.

SIX EXAMPLES ARE GIVEN OF INFORMANTS WHO REPORTED A PROPERTY OFFENSE TO POLICE IN GOOD FAITH BUT WHOSE REPORTS WERE UNTRUE DUE TO ERROR, FAULTY MEMORY, HALLUCINATION, OR LACK OF KNOWLEDGE.

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WELLFORD, CHARLES. FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH ADOPTION OF THE INMATE CODE: A STUDY OF NORMATIVE SOCIALIZATION. JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW, CRIMINOLOGY AND POLICE SCIENCE, 58(2):197-203, 1967.

TO DETERMINE THE FACTORS WHICH ARE MOST HIGHLY RELATED TO THE DEGREE OF ADOPTION OF THE INMATE CODE, OR THE NORMS OF THE INMATE CODE, OR THE NORMS OF THE INMATE CULTURE, A STUDY WAS MADE OF 120 INMATES OF A CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. FOUR VARIABLES WERE USED: (1) PRISONIZATION; (2) LENGTH OF TIME IN INSTITUTION; (3) PHASE OF INSTITUTIONAL CAREER; AND (4) CRIMINAL SOCIAL TYPE. IT WAS FOUND THAT LENGTH OF TIME SERVED WAS NOT SIGNIFICANTLY RELATED; PHASE OF STAY AND CRIMINAL SOCIAL TYPE WERE BOTH RELATED TO PRISONIZATION BUT WERE INDEPENDENT OF EACH OTHER. IT APPEARS LIKELY THAT THE LEVEL OF PRISONIZATION IS LARGELY DETERMINED BY THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INDIVIDUAL PRIOR TO HIS COMMITMENT, ESPECIALLY HIS INVOLVEMENT WITH THE CRIMINAL SUBCULTURE, AND PARTIALLY DETERMINED BY THE PHASE OF HIS INSTITUTIONAL STAY.

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HAZELRIGG, LAWRENCE E. AN EXAMINATION OF THE ACCURACY AND RELEVANCE OF STAFF PERCEPTIONS OF THE INMATE IN THE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION. JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW, CRIMINOLOGY AND POLICE SCIENCE, 58(2):204-210, 1967.

TO DETERMINE THE ACCURACY AND RELEVANCE OF STAFF PERCEPTIONS OF THE INMATE IN THE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION, A STUDY WAS MADE OF STAFF PERCEPTIONS OF THREE TRAITS: "INMATE LOYALTY," "CRIMINALITY," AND "CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION" AS COMPARED WITH PROFILES OBTAINED BY DIRECT TESTING OF THE INMATE. IT APPEARS THAT STAFF PERCEPTIONS MAY BE LARGELY GOVERNED BY AN UNFAVORABLE STEREOTYPED IMAGE OF INMATES: BOTH CUSTODY AND TREATMENT PERSONNEL OVER-ESTIMATED INMATES ON ALL THREE TRAITS AS COMPARED WITH INMATE SELF-REPORTING DATA.

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RYAN, JOHN V. LESS THAN UNANIMOUS JURY VERDICTS IN CRIMINAL TRIALS. JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW, CRIMINOLOGY AND POLICE SCIENCE, 58(2):211-217, 1967.

WHETHER MAJORITY VERDICTS ARE VALID UNDER THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION WHEN, IN EITHER A STATE OR A FEDERAL CRIMINAL PROCEEDING, THE ACCUSED DOES NOT CONSENT TO A LESS THAN UNANIMOUS JURY VERDICT IS A HIGHLY DEBATABLE QUESTION. CONSIDERED IN THE LIGHT OF LEGAL HISTORY, PRECEDENT, AND CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES, IT SEEMS THAT SUCH VERDICTS SHOULD BE VALID, BUT IN THE LIGHT OF THE RECENT BROADENING OF THE RIGHTS OF THE ACCUSED IT SEEMS UNLIKELY THAT HISTORY AND PRIOR DECISION WILL BE THE

BASIS ON WHICH THEY COURT WILL DECIDE. ULTIMATELY, THE OUTCOME OF THE CASE WILL DEPEND ON THE PERSONAL PHILOSOPHY OF THE PRESIDING JUSTICE. TODAY, THERE ARE MANY SAFEGUARDS TO PROTECT THE INNOCENT PERSON ON TRIAL; ALSO, IT HAS BECOME INCREASINGLY DIFFICULT TO CONVICT THE GUILTY. IT IS TIME TO REMOVE THE ANACHRONISTIC AND UNREALISTIC REQUIREMENT OF UNANIMITY.

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SINGER, ALAN D. STATE GRANTS OF IMMUNITY--THE PROBLEM OF INTERSTATE PROSECUTION PREVENTION. JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW, CRIMINOLOGY AND POLICE SCIENCE, 58(2):218-223, 1967.

PRIOR TO THE MURPHY DECISION IN 1964 IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, THE FEDERAL RULE REGARDING WITNESS TESTIMONY WAS THAT AN IMMUNITY STATUTE, UNDER WHICH A WITNESS IS COMPELLED TO ANSWER QUESTIONS, MUST PROTECT THE WITNESS FROM ANY PROSECUTION FOR THE OFFENSE TO WHICH THE DATA RELATES. THE MURPHY DECISION APPEARS TO HAVE CHANGED THIS SO THAT ONLY THE USE OF SUCH TESTIMONY IS PROHIBITED; THE WITNESS CAN BE PROSECUTED IF OTHER INDEPENDENT EVIDENCE IS AVAILABLE. HOWEVER, THIS INTERPRETATION IS NOT CLEARLY INDICATED; THE MURPHY OPINION STATES ONLY THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IS PROHIBITED FROM USING SUCH TESTIMONY IN A GIVEN STATE INVESTIGATORY PROCEEDING. THUS, IT COULD BE CONCLUDED THAT THE "USE" STANDARD IS MEANT TO APPLY ONLY TO PROSECUTIONS BY OTHER JURISDICTIONS, WHILE THE "PROSECUTION" STANDARD IS TO GOVERN IN THE JURISDICTION GRANTING THE IMMUNITY. WHATEVER THE MURPHY DECISION WAS INTENDED TO DO TO THE OLD "PROSECUTION" STANDARD, IT HAS BEEN INTERPRETED AS OVERRULING IT IN A NEW YORK TRIAL COURT WHICH RULED THAT IMMUNITY FROM ANY FUTURE PROSECUTION IS NOT REQUIRED. THIS INTERPRETATION IS PREFERABLE TO THE OLD STANDARD WHICH ACTUALLY GOES BEYOND THE FIFTH AMENDMENT PRIVILEGE. EXTENSION OF THE MURPHY RULING TO THE STATES HAS CREATED THE POSSIBILITY OF CONFLICT BETWEEN THE VARIOUS JURISDICTIONS WHICH MAY BE SOLVED, IF NOT BY VOLUNTARY COOPERATION, BY FEDERAL PREEMPTION OF THE FIELD.

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INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF DELINQUENCY. PREDICTIVE ATTRIBUTE ANALYSIS AND PREDICTION OF PAROLE PERFORMANCE. BY KELLEY B. BALLARD, JR. AND DON M. GOTTFREDSON. VACAVILLE, 1963, 21 P. (REPORT NO. 3)

A METHOD OF "PREDICTIVE ATTRIBUTE ANALYSIS" WAS PREVIOUSLY PROPOSED AS APPLICABLE TO CERTAIN PREDICTION PROBLEMS. THIS METHOD WAS DESCRIBED AND USED IN THIS STUDY TO EXPLORE ITS APPLICATION TO PREDICTION OF A PAROLE VIOLATION CRITERION. BY THIS METHOD, A SAMPLE OF SUBJECTS IS FIRST DIVIDED ON THE ONE ATTRIBUTE MOST CLOSELY ASSOCIATED WITH THE CRITERION. THEN EACH OF THE TWO RESULTING SUBGROUPS IS CONSIDERED INDEPENDENTLY AND THE PROCESS IS REPEATED. THAT IS, EACH SUBGROUP IS AGAIN DIVIDED ON THE ATTRIBUTE WITH THE STRONGEST ASSOCIATION. THIS IS CONTINUED UNTIL NO SIGNIFICANT ASSOCIATIONS ARE FOUND. THE METHOD WAS APPLIED TO TWO SAMPLES STUDIED EARLIER FOR DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF PAROLE PREDICTION DEVICES. A STUDY SAMPLE OF 873 MEN WAS USED TO DEVELOP TWO RELATED METHODS FOR OFFENDER CLASSIFICATION WHICH WERE THEN TESTED USING A DIFFERENT SAMPLE OF 937 MEN. OF THE 14 OFFENDER CHARACTERISTICS CONSIDERED, NINE WERE USED IN ONE CLASSIFICATION SCHEMA, WHILE SIX WERE USED IN THE OTHER. APPLICATION OF THESE

TWO SIMPLE CLASSIFICATION DEVICES TO THE VALIDATION SAMPLE MET WITH RESULTS ONLY PARTIALLY SUPPORTIVE TO USE OF THE METHOD. PAROLE VIOLATION PROPORTIONS EXPECTED ON THE BASIS OF THE STUDY SAMPLE WERE NOT IN GENERAL DIFFERENT IN THE VALIDATION SAMPLE, BUT WERE SIGNIFICANTLY DIFFERENT FOR ONE SUBGROUP DEFINED BY EACH CLASSIFICATION METHOD. THE OVERALL RESULT SUGGESTS CAUTION IN USE OF THE METHOD WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN STATISTICAL PROBLEMS AND POINTS TO THE NEED FOR ADEQUATE VALIDATION OF PREDICTION METHODS CONSTRUCTED BY THIS METHOD. (AUTH)

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UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA. SCHOOL OF CRIMINOLOGY. THE DYER ACT VIOLATORS: A TYPOLOGY OF FEDERAL CAR THIEVES, BY WILLIAM R. OUTERBRIDGE, JOSEPH D. LOHMAN, ALBERT WAHL, AND ROBERT M. CARTER. BERKELEY, 1967, 83 P. (THE SAN FRANCISCO PROJECT SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT)

EIGHTY-NINE AUTOMOBILE THIEVES AND 516 NON-DYER ACT OFFENDERS WERE STUDIED TO PROVIDE A GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE DYER ACT OFFENDER AND COMPARE HIM WITH OTHER OFFENDERS PROCESSED THROUGH THE UNITED STATES COURT IN THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA. ALSO COMPARED, ACCORDING TO AGE, WERE THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FEDERAL CAR THIEF WITH THE GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CAR THIEF. FROM THE ANALYSIS, THE POINT WHICH EMERGED WITH CONSIDERABLE CLARITY WAS THAT THE FEDERAL AUTOMOBILE THIEF DOES NOT FALL WITHIN THE PARAMETERS OF THE GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE "JOY-RIDER." ALTHOUGH MORE CRIMINOGENIC THAN HIS NON-CAR THIEF COUNTERPART, THERE IS NO EVIDENCE TO SUGGEST THAT HE IS THE "CAR-CLOUTER" FOR WHOM THE DYER ACT WAS ORIGINALLY INTENDED. RATHER THAN STEALING FOR PROFIT, THE FEDERAL CAR THIEF STEALS BECAUSE OF EMOTIONAL INSTABILITY WHICH OTHER OFFENDERS AND THE POPULATION AS A WHOLE OUTGROW IN ADOLESCENCE. HOWEVER, THERE ARE CIRCUMSTANCES AFFECTING THE AUTOMOBILE THIEF WHO VIOLATES THE DYER ACT IN NORTHERN CALIFORNIA WHICH DIFFERENTIATE HIM NOT ONLY FROM CAR THIEVES IN GENERAL, BUT FROM MANY OTHER DYER ACT VIOLATORS AS WELL.

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NATIONAL FEDERATION OF SETTLEMENTS AND NEIGHBORHOOD CENTERS. NEIGHBORHOOD GROUPS: CASEBOOK FOR YOUTH WORKERS. NEW YORK, 1967, 55 P. \$2.50

FOR THE YOUTH WORKER, THERE IS LITTLE INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO HELP HIM LEARN TO ANALYZE HIS EXPERIENCE TO IMPROVE NOT ONLY HIS PERFORMANCE, BUT THE CONCEPTS AND DESIGNS OF SERVICE PROGRAMS UNDERLYING AND ACCOMPANYING HIS EFFORTS. THIS CASEBOOK IS DESIGNED TO GIVE THIS HELP. THE RECORDS ARE FURNISHED BY STREET WORKERS THEMSELVES AND REVIEWED BY A PANEL OF EXPERIENCED PRACTITIONERS. THEY HELP WORKERS GAIN A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE BEHAVIOR OF ANTI-SOCIAL GROUPS AND THE CULTURE PATTERNS WHICH ARE CONTRIBUTING FACTORS. CONTENTS: THE NEW WORKER; TESTING THE WORKER; "BORDER AREA" NEIGHBORHOODS; A MIXED GROUP; DISCRIMINATION; STEALING AND THEFT; FIGHTS AND RUMBLES; SEX EDUCATION; THE DOUBLE STANDARD; POLICE AND THE GANG; WORKER AS INTERPRETER; WORKING WITH OTHER AGENCIES; THE WORKER'S RESPONSIBILITY; LEAVING THE GANG; APPENDIX.

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U. S. CHILDREN'S BUREAU. CHILDREN WHO NEED PROTECTION: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY, COMPILED BY DOROTHY M. JONES.

THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY ON CHILDREN WHO NEED PROTECTION COVERS ALL ASPECTS OF CHILD NEGLECT, INCLUDING CHILD ABUSE AND JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURTS. IT IS A SELECTION OF SIGNIFICANT BOOKS AND JOURNAL ARTICLES WHICH HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED IN THE LAST 25 YEARS.

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KAISER, GUNTHER. DAS STRAFENSYSTEM DES ALTERNATIV-ENTWURFS EINES STRAFGESETZBUCHES. (THE SYSTEM OF PENALTIES IN THE ALTERNATE DRAFT OF A CRIMINAL CODE.) KRIMINALISTIK, 21(7): 337-340, 1967.

IN CONTRAST TO THE OFFICIAL 1962 DRAFT OF THE WEST GERMAN CRIMINAL CODE, THE ALTERNATE DRAFT PROPOSES ONLY THREE TYPES OF PENALTIES: IMPRISONMENT, FINES, AND SUSPENSION OF DRIVING PRIVILEGES. CIVIL DISABILITIES OF THE RELEASED OFFENDER ARE TO BE ELIMINATED SO AS NOT TO IMPEDE HIS FULL INTEGRATION INTO SOCIETY. PRISON SENTENCES ARE TO BE FURTHER CURTAILED BY ELIMINATING ALL SHORT-TERM SENTENCES OF SIX MONTHS OR LESS, EXCEPT AS SUBSTITUTES FOR FINES. ALL LESSER OFFENSES ARE TO BE PUNISHED WITH FINES ACCORDING TO THE SCANDINAVIAN SYSTEM OF DAY-FINES BASED ON A FORMULA WHICH INCORPORATES THE GRAVITY OF THE OFFENSE AND THE INCOME OF THE OFFENDER. IN ADDITION TO THE FINE, THE OFFENDER MAY BE PLACED ON PROBATION, SENTENCED TO PAY RESTITUTION OR, AT HIS REQUEST, PERFORM A SOCIALLY USEFUL TASK (E.G., WORK AS A HOSPITAL VOLUNTEER) INSTEAD OF PAYING THE FINE. EXCEPT FOR LIFE IMPRISONMENT, PRISON SENTENCES ARE TO RANGE FROM SIX MONTHS TO 15 YEARS. PROBATION IS TO BE EXTENDED AS AN ALTERNATIVE FOR OFFENSES WHICH CARRY A POSSIBLE SENTENCE OF UP TO TWO YEARS. A COURT WARNING WITH A SUSPENSION OF THE PENALTY IS INTENDED PRIMARILY FOR FIRST OFFENDERS, WHILE NO PRISON SENTENCES ARE TO BE IMPOSED ON POLITICAL OFFENDERS OR ON THOSE WHO HAVE SUFFERED A "NATURAL PUNISHMENT" AS A RESULT OF THEIR OFFENSE. A SENTENCE OF "GUILTY" WITHOUT FURTHER PUNISHMENT IS ENVISIONED FOR SUCH OFFENDERS. IN PRINCIPLE, THE SEVERITY OF PUNISHMENT FOR ALL OTHER OFFENDERS IS TO BE DETERMINED BY THE "GUILT FOR THE OFFENSE" (TATSCHOLD) WHICH IN TURN IS ASSESSED ON THE BASIS OF ALL AGGRAVATING AND EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCES.

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DECURTINS, LILIANE. FILM AND JUGENDKRIMINALITAT. (MOTION PICTURES AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.) KRIMINALISTIK, 21(7):349-355, 1967.

A REVIEW OF SELECTED STUDIES OF THE EFFECTS OF MOTION PICTURES AND TELEVISION ON THE BEHAVIOR OF JUVENILES LEADS TO THE CONCLUSION THAT THERE IS NO METHOD WHICH CAN DEMONSTRATE A DEFINITE CAUSATIVE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MOTION PICTURES AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. NO VALID CONCLUSIONS CAN BE DRAWN FROM STUDIES OF THE EFFECT OF FILMS ISOLATED FROM ALL OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL INFLUENCES, AND IT CAN BE ARGUED THAT "BAD" FILMS CAN BOTH INCITE TO CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR AS WELL AS SERVE AS A CRIME PREVENTION FACTOR BY PROVIDING AN OUTLET FOR THE BASER INSTINCTS. TESTS OF THE EFFECT OF ONE PARTICULAR MOTION PICTURE CAN MEASURE ONLY THE IMMEDIATE NOT THE LONG RANGE EFFECTS ON BEHAVIOR. UNDOUBTEDLY, FILMS HAVE SOME EFFECT ON HUMAN BEHAVIOR, BUT THESE INFLUENCES MEET WITH EXISTING BEHAVIOR PATTERNS AND CHARACTER DISPOSITIONS. AT THE

PRESENT TIME THIS COMPLEX PROCESS CANNOT BE MEASURED BY THE SCIENCES. WHAT SEEMS QUITE CERTAIN, HOWEVER, IS THAT IN MENTALLY HEALTHY PERSONS WHO COME FROM STABLE ENVIRONMENTS, THE NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF MOTION PICTURES ARE MINIMAL.

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HILTON, DIANA G. THE COMMUNITY VOLUNTEER IN JUVENILE PAROLE SERVICES. PERSPECTIVE, 10(4):14-15, 1967.

THE USE OF COMMUNITY VOLUNTEERS IS ONE MEANS OF REDUCING THE JUVENILE PAROLE COUNSELORS' CASELOADS. USING VOLUNTEERS IS A GOOD METHOD OF RECRUITMENT AND IT PROVIDES PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE FOR POTENTIAL PAROLE OFFICERS, IDENTIFICATION FIGURES FOR PAROLEES, AND SUPPORT FOR PAROLEES. SOME OF THE PROBLEMS IN THIS PRACTICE ARE IMPROPER MATCHING OF VOLUNTEER AND PAROLEE, DISCOURAGEMENT OF VOLUNTEERS AT SETBACKS, AND LOSS OF INTEREST. OTHER PROGRAMS OF COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE CAN BE UTILIZED EFFECTIVELY AND SHOULD BE INVESTIGATED.

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EDELMAN, SHELDON K. THE FAMILY AS THE UNIT OF TREATMENT. CORRECTIONAL PSYCHOLOGIST, 3(1):16-18, 1967.

DURING FIVE YEARS OF CLINICAL EXPERIMENTATION, THE STATE OF IOWA YOUTH GUIDANCE SERVICE HAS DEVELOPED A MODEL FOR DEALING WITH PAROLED DELINQUENTS. TWO PROPOSITIONS UNDERLINE THE MODEL: THAT THE UNIT OF TREATMENT IS THE FAMILY; AND THAT MOTIVATION FOR TREATMENT IS THE RESULT OF MORE THAN ONE MOTIVE. ORIGINALLY IT WAS FOUND THAT A FAMILY EVOLVED NEW ROLE RELATIONSHIPS IN THE CHILD'S ABSENCE AND WHEN HE RETURNED, CRISES WOULD DEVELOP. IN THE MODEL PROGRAM PARENTS ARE INTERVIEWED IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE CHILD'S RELEASE. IT WAS FOUND THAT PARENTS MADE MORE CONTACT, THAT THEY PARTICIPATED IN THERAPY FOR A LONGER TIME AND, IN GENERAL, THE FAMILY STRUCTURE BECAME MORE RECEPTIVE TO THE CHILD. SIMULTANEOUSLY, EFFORTS WERE MADE TO CHANGE THE CHILD'S MOTIVATIONS SO THAT HE MIGHT ADAPT MORE SMOOTHLY TO HIS NEW FAMILY ENVIRONMENT.

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MORLICK, REUBEN S. THE PROFESSIONAL CRIMINAL OR RECIDIVIST. CORRECTIONAL PSYCHOLOGIST, 3(1):13-15, 1967.

THE RECIDIVIST USUALLY MANIFESTS A PERSONALITY DISORDER REPRESENTING EARLY DISTURBANCE IN EMOTIONAL GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT. IT MAY BE STATED THAT THE LARGE MAJORITY OF INMATES IN PRISONS IN THE UNITED STATES ARE PSYCHOLOGICALLY ILL AND NEED HELP IN LEARNING NEW MODES OF BEHAVIOR AND MODIFYING OLD ONES. IT IS UNREALISTIC TO ASSUME THAT DETERRENCE CAN BE EFFECTIVELY ACCOMPLISHED BY PUNITIVE IMPRISONMENT. CUSTODY SHOULD EMPHASIZE REHABILITATION. TO IMPLEMENT A REHABILITATION PHILOSOPHY: (1) A WIDE RANGE OF TREATMENT AND TRAINING PROGRAMS MUST BE INTRODUCED; (2) A SYSTEM OF INCENTIVES, AWARDS, AND PRIVILEGES MUST BE DEVELOPED; AND (3) A THERAPEUTIC ATMOSPHERE MUST BE PROVIDED.

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ALBERT, LAWRENCE H. PRISONERS, FAMILY LIFE AND PRISONS. CORRECTIONAL PSYCHOLOGIST, 3(1):15-16, 1967.

THE INMATE'S TYPICAL FAMILY BACKGROUND IS ONE OF EARLY DISRUPTION AND CHAOS, WITH DIVORCE, DESERTION, AND SEPARATION THE GENERAL RULE. INMATES, WHETHER CONSCIOUSLY OR NOT, REGARD THE PRISON AS A FAMILY. IT IS CLEAR THAT THE PRISON OF TODAY IS NOT A SMOOTHLY RUNNING FAMILY. THERE IS A RIFT BETWEEN PRISONERS AND STAFF, AS WELL AS DISSENSION AMONG STAFF MEMBERS. IF THE PRISON IS TO ACCOMPLISH ITS REHABILITATIVE FUNCTION, IT MUST BE RUN IN A MANNER THAT WILL PROMOTE COOPERATION AND GROWTH. TWO PROGRAMS AT THE MASSACHUSETTS CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION AT CONCORD ARE DESIGNED TO ACHIEVE THESE GOALS. THE NEW LINE TRAINING GROUP IS A TRAINING PROGRAM THAT ENABLES STAFF OF DIFFERENT DISCIPLINES TO KNOW AND UNDERSTAND EACH OTHER. THE PROGRAM PLANNING COMMITTEE ALLOWS HEADS OF EACH DEPARTMENT TO GET TOGETHER TO PLAN A TOTAL PROGRAM FOR EACH INMATE AND REVIEW HIS PROGRESS. BOTH THESE PROGRAMS HELP TO INCREASE FAMILIARITY, BREAKDOWN COMMUNICATION BARRIERS AND, ULTIMATELY, CREATE A PRISON FAMILY.

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LE BOURDAIS, ISABEL. THE TRIAL OF STEVEN TRUSCOTT. PHILADELPHIA, LIPPINCOTT, 1966. 257 P. \$4.95

ON A SUMMER EVENING IN 1959 NEAR THE SMALL SOUTHWESTERN ONTARIO TOWN OF CLINTON, 12-YEAR OLD LYNNE HARPER WAS BRUTALLY RAPED AND MURDERED. STEVEN TRUSCOTT, HER 14-YEAR OLD SCHOOL-MATE, WAS CHARGED WITH THE CRIME, TRIED IN ADULT COURT, CONVICTED, AND SENTENCED TO HANG. HIS APPEAL DISMISSED, STEVEN'S SENTENCE WAS COMMUTED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT. THIS BOOK IS A CAREFULLY DOCUMENTED ATTEMPT TO PROVE THAT HE WAS INNOCENT.

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ARMSTRONG STATE COLLEGE. COMMUNITY SERVICE DEPARTMENT. PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRD ANNUAL CONFERENCE ON JUVENILE PROBLEMS, EDITED BY W.A. GOLDING. SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, MARCH 1967, 86 P.

THE THIRD ANNUAL CONFERENCE ON JUVENILE PROBLEMS WAS HELD IN SAVANNAH, GEORGIA IN MARCH 1967 TO DISCUSS ISSUES CONCERNED WITH JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND THE HANDLING OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS. THE FOUR MAJOR TOPICS OF ADDRESSES AND DISCUSSIONS WERE: (1) WHAT A CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER EXPECTS OF HIS STAFF; (2) WHETHER THE JUVENILE OFFENDER HAS CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS; (3) WHETHER DELINQUENCY IS INCREASING OR DECREASING; AND (4) VIEWS OF DELINQUENCY BY ACADEMICIANS. IT WAS GENERALLY AGREED THAT THE PROBATION OFFICER IS EXPECTED TO BE ABLE TO COMMUNICATE DEFINITE MORAL AND SOCIAL VALUES, TO BE WELL-TRAINED AND HAVE HAD PROFITABLE EXPERIENCES, TO KNOW THE COMMUNITY AND BE ABLE TO COORDINATE RESOURCES, TO BE ABLE TO BUDGET HIS TIME, TO BE LOYAL TO THE PROGRAM OF THE COURT, TO BE IMPARTIAL AND UNPREJUDICED, AND TO BE ABLE TO WORK ON A TEAM. THERE WAS STRONG AGREEMENT THAT THE JUVENILE OFFENDER DOES HAVE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS AND THAT CHANGES MUST BE MADE IN JUVENILE COURT PRACTICE TO ENSURE THOSE RIGHTS. IT WAS FELT THAT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IS INCREASING ALTHOUGH IMPROVED LAW ENFORCEMENT TECHNIQUES AND DETECTION MAKE THE INCREASE APPEAR LARGER THAN IT IS.

0100045257999

MACIVER, ROBERT M. THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF DELINQUENCY. NEW YORK, ATHERTON PRESS, 1967. 215 P. \$2.95

THE BEST WAY TO TREAT DELINQUENCY IS TO PREVENT ITS OCCURRENCE. AS THE CAUSES OF DELINQUENCY ARE MANY, SO ARE THE POINTS OF INTERVENTION. "IN THE ENVIRONMENT MOST PROLIFIC OF CASES OF DELINQUENCY, WE FIND THAT THE MAJORITY OF YOUNG PEOPLE ARE NOT DELINQUENTS; AND, WHEN WE FURTHER TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE TYPE OF MENTALITY THAT IN SUCH AN ENVIRONMENT IS PRONE TOWARD DELINQUENCY, WE STILL FIND OTHERS WHO ARE UNAFFECTED IN THIS DIRECTION. GETTING DOWN TO THE PRECISE CAUSATION OF INDIVIDUAL CASES IS THEREFORE NOT FEASIBLE, AND WE MUST BE CONTENT WITH THE CONCLUSION THAT, UNDER STIPULATED CONDITIONS, A CONSIDERABLE EVIDENCE OF DELINQUENCY IS HIGHLY PROBABLE." AN EFFECTIVE SYSTEM FOR THE PREVENTION OF DELINQUENCY SHOULD BE AVAILABLE TO ALL CHILDREN. IN ITS FUNCTIONING, THE SCHOOL HAS A LARGE PART TO PLAY, BUT SO HAS THE FAMILY, THE CHURCH, AND ALL OTHER AGENCIES ATTEMPTING TO PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUTH. CHILDREN WHO ARE PARTICULARLY VULNERABLE OR WHO SHOW TENDENCIES TOWARD DELINQUENCY SHOULD BE A CONCERN OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD AS A WHOLE, AND THE NEIGHBORHOOD SHOULD BE ORGANIZED UNDER PROFESSIONAL LEADERSHIP, WITH THE AID OF THE SCHOOLS AND WELFARE ASSOCIATIONS, TO DISCOVER SUCH CHILDREN, OTHERWISE THEY ARE LIKELY TO BE NEGLECTED AND UNCARED FOR UNTIL IT IS TOO LATE TO ARREST THE FORMATION OF DELINQUENT HABITS.

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BONGER, WILLIAM ADRIAN. CRIMINALITY AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. TRANSLATED BY HENRY P. HORTON, AN EDITORIAL PREFACE BY EDWARD LINDSEY AND AN INTRODUCTION BY FRANK H. NORCRUSS. NEW YORK, AGATHON PRESS, 1967. 706 P. \$16.80

PUBLISHED IN 1916, CRIMINALITY AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS WAS THE FIRST EXHAUSTIVE TREATMENT OF THE SUBJECT OF CRIME AND ITS CAUSATION TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES. THE CENTRAL THESIS WAS THAT IN ORDER TO MATERIALLY REDUCE CRIME IT IS NECESSARY TO CHANGE THE ECONOMIC BASIS UPON WHICH SOCIETY RESTS AND REORGANIZE IT "BASED UPON THE COMMUNITY OF THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION." PARTIAL CONTENTS: CRITICAL EXPOSITION OF THE LITERATURE DEALING WITH THE RELATIONS BETWEEN CRIMINALITY AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS; THE PRESENT ECONOMIC SYSTEM AND ITS CONSEQUENCES; SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE DIFFERENT CLASSES; THE RELATION OF THE SEXES AND OF THE FAMILY; ALCOHOLISM; MILITARISM; CRIMINALITY; SEXUAL CRIMES; CRIMES FROM VENGEANCE AND OTHER MOTIVES; POLITICAL CRIMES; PATHOLOGICAL CRIMES.

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LEDERMAN, DUN G. TOWARD AN EFFECTIVE TREATMENT MILIEU. CORRECTIONAL PSYCHOLOGIST, 3(1):10-13, 1967.

MR. LEDERMAN EXPRESSES SOME RESERVATIONS REGARDING J. ROBERT WEBER'S ARTICLE ON ORGANIZING FOR THE REINTEGRATION OF COMMITTED JUVENILES (CORRECTIONAL PSYCHOLOGIST, 3(1):7-10, 1967). FIRST, ONE CANNOT COMPLETELY ACCEPT RESEARCH DATA AS SHOWING THE EFFICACY OF DIFFERENTIATED OVER NON-DIFFERENTIATED INSTITUTIONS. SECOND, WHILE DIFFERENTIATION IS DESIRABLE, OTHER CONSIDERATIONS MAY MITIGATE AGAINST IT. THIRD, AN UNDIFFERENTIATED INSTITUTION MAY BE DIFFERENTIATED INTERNALLY. FOURTH, THE FAILURE TO REINTEGRATE AN OFFENDER MAY BE THE FAILURE OF THE COMMUNITY RATHER THAN THE FAILURE OF THE INSTITUTION. FINALLY, THE TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS DESCRIBED HAVE FAILED BECAUSE OF REASONS UNRELATED TO THE TYPE OF INSTITUTION OR TO THE FACT THAT

THEY ARE UNDIFFERENTIATED. ALTHOUGH ONE CANNOT SIMPLIFY AND DESIGNATE ONE TYPE OF INSTITUTION AS "BEST" FOR ALL SITUATIONS, THE COTTAGE PLAN HAS MANY ADVANTAGES OVER OTHER TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS. AMONG THESE ARE A REDUCTION OF CONFLICTS, DIRECT INVOLVEMENT, AND INDIVIDUALIZATION OF TREATMENT.

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SHAH, SALEEM A. FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS REGARDING THE JOINT COMMISSION ON CORRECTIONAL MANPOWER AND TRAINING. CORRECTIONAL PSYCHOLOGIST, 3(1):4-7, 1967.

THE JOINT COMMISSION ON MANPOWER AND TRAINING, MADE UP OF 95 NATIONAL, INTERNATIONAL, AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, WAS ESTABLISHED TO DEAL WITH THE PROBLEM OF HOW TO SECURE ENOUGH TRAINED MEN AND WOMEN TO BRING ABOUT THE REHABILITATION OF OFFENDERS THROUGH THE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM. THE COMMISSION WILL MAKE STUDIES TO PROVIDE INFORMATION FOR AN OBJECTIVE, THOROUGH ANALYSIS AND REEVALUATION OF THE EXTENT AND MEANS OF RESOLVING THE MANPOWER SHORTAGE. DATA WILL BE COLLECTED IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS: OCCUPATIONS IN CORRECTIONS, EDUCATION FOR THESE OCCUPATIONS, PERSONNEL CONCERNS, AND STRATEGIES FOR IMPROVEMENT OF MANPOWER AND EDUCATION. NINE INVESTIGATORY TASK FORCES WILL STUDY NINE AREAS IN MANPOWER TRAINING, RECRUITMENT, AND GOALS.

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WEBER, J. ROBERT. ORGANIZING FOR THE REINTEGRATION OF COMMITTED JUVENILES: CORRECTIONAL PSYCHOLOGIST, 3(1):7-10, 1967.

DIFFERING VIEWPOINTS REGARDING REHABILITATION ARE REFLECTED IN ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE, INSTITUTIONAL CLIMATE, ARGOT OF STAFF, AND ATTITUDES OF JUVENILES AND STAFF TOWARD EACH OTHER. THERE ARE A NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONAL STYLES OF JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS WHICH MAY BE DESCRIBED AS: (1) MORALISTIC; (2) HOSPITAL; (3) BASIC TRAINING; AND (4) FAMILY. IN THE STUDY CONDUCTED BY THE JUVENILE INSTITUTION PROJECT, ONE OF THE MAJOR FINDINGS WAS THAT IN STATE OPERATED UNDIFFERENTIATED TRAINING SCHOOLS, PROGRAM CONTENT WAS NOT SIGNIFICANTLY RELATED TO POST-INSTITUTIONAL ADJUSTMENT OF YOUTHS. THE IMPLICATIONS OF THIS AND OTHER RESEARCH ARE: (1) THERE IS A STRONG CASE FOR CONTROLLING AND SCREENING INTAKE OF CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS; (2) A PRIORITY EXISTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW PROGRAMS WHICH COULD SERVE AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO THE UNDIFFERENTIATED INSTITUTION; AND (3) PROGRAM CONTENT MUST BE MADE RELEVANT AND CORRECTIONS MUST COME TO BE VIEWED AS A TOTAL SYSTEM.

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VON HENTIG, HANS. DER MODUS OPERANDI BEIM VERWANDTENMORD. (MODUS OPERANDI IN HOMICIDE OF RELATIVES.) ARCHIV FUR KRIMINOLOGIE, 139(5/6):131-143, 1967.

GERMAN STATISTICS INDICATE THAT ABOUT ONE-THIRD OF ALL HOMICIDE VICTIMS ARE MEMBERS OF THE OFFENDER'S FAMILY. IN ORDER OF FREQUENCY THEY ARE: WIVES, MALE OFFSPRING, FATHERS, MOTHERS, GRANDMOTHERS, AND SISTERS. THIS ARTICLE DESCRIBES SEVERAL CASES OF HOMICIDE OF RELATIVES WITH EMPHASIS ON THE OFFENDERS' MODUS OPERANDI AND THEIR EFFORTS TO FABRICATE AN ALIBI.

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PINNOY, J. LA DELINQUANCE CHEZ L'ENFANT GATE.
(DELINQUENCY OF THE "SPOILED CHILD.") SERVICE SOCIAL,
44(6):270-288, 1967.

A "SPOILED CHILD" IS DEFINED AS AN IMPULSIVE YOUNG PERSON WHO, BY REASON OF HIS PSYCHIC CONSTITUTION AND OTHER FACTORS, IS INCAPABLE OF TOLERATING FRUSTRATION OR TENSION. HE HAS A WEAK SUPER-EGO, IS NARCISSISTIC, AND IS DOMINATED BY HIS INSTINCTS. HE LIVES FOR THE PRESENT, IS NOT CONCERNED WITH THE CONSEQUENCES OF HIS CONDUCT, AND IS INDIFFERENT TO THE FEELINGS OF OTHERS. HE IS DEPENDENT, UNSTABLE, AVOIDS DIFFICULTIES, AND DEMANDS IMMEDIATE SATISFACTION OF ALL HIS WANTS. HIS SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS, IF ANY, ARE WEAK OR PASSIVE. HE COMES FROM A FAMILY MILIEU WHICH FAILS TO FOSTER CHARACTER DEVELOPMENT AND MAKES NO DEMANDS. DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR OF THE "SPOILED" CHILD IS A FUNCTION OF HIS INABILITY TO TOLERATE FRUSTRATION. A CASE HISTORY OF A DELINQUENT "SPOILED CHILD" FROM A MIDDLE CLASS FAMILY IS PRESENTED.

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LES ARRETS DE FIN DE SEMAINE ET LA SEMI-DETENTION DU 1ER JANVIER AU 31 DECEMBRE 1966 (WEEK-END IMPRISONMENT AND SEMI-DETENTION FROM JAN. 1, TO DEC. 31, 1966.) BULLETIN DE L'ADMINISTRATION PENITENTIAIRE, 21(1):15-29, 1967.

IN BELGIUM, DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR OF 1966, 1,622 PERSONS WERE PERMITTED TO UNDERGO THEIR PRISON SENTENCES AS WEEK-END IMPRISONMENT OR IN "SEMI-DETENTION" (PARTIAL IMPRISONMENT). SINCE THIS PENAL MEASURE WAS INTRODUCED IN 1963, THE TOTAL NUMBER HAS STEADILY INCREASED. CERTAIN TRENDS HAVE BECOME PRONOUNCED; FOR EXAMPLE, THE PRISON "WEEK-END" NOW BEGINS AT 6:00 P.M. ON FRIDAYS RATHER THAN AT 2:00 P.M. ON SATURDAY AND USUALLY ENDS AT 6:00 A.M. ON MONDAYS. SEMI-DETENTION MAY BE SERVED DURING THE DAY IF THE OFFENDER IS PART OF A NIGHT-SHIFT, AND HE MAY LEAVE PRISON ON SUNDAY IF HIS WORK SCHEDULE JUSTIFIES IT. SEVERAL COURTS HAVE BEGUN TO COMBINE THE TWO MEASURES IN ORDER TO EXECUTE THE SAME SENTENCE. THE NEW PENAL MEASURE RESPONDS TO A SOCIAL NEED AND AT THE SAME TIME SATISFIES THE DEMANDS FOR JUST PUNISHMENT.

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MASSACHUSETTS. SENATE. INTERIM REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSION ESTABLISHED TO INVESTIGATE THE CAUSES AND POSSIBLE PREVENTION OF THE CURRENT WAVE OF VIOLENCE AND CRIME IN THE COMMONWEALTH. BOSTON, 1967, 60 P. (NO. 1231)

THERE ARE TWO DISTINCT THOUGH RELATED ASPECTS IN THE PROBLEM OF CRIME PREVENTION IN MASSACHUSETTS: MEASURES TO AID IN THE ENFORCEMENT OF CRIMINAL STATUTES; AND THE ACTUAL PREVENTION OF CRIME. IN THIS INTERIM REPORT THE COMMISSION MAKES THREE SUGGESTIONS FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRIME: THAT PROGRAMS OF INSTRUCTION BE INSTITUTED IN SCHOOLS; THAT POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS BE IMPROVED; AND THAT ON CARS BETTER LOCKING DEVICES BE REQUIRED. MORE SPECIFICALLY, POLICE RECRUITMENT MUST BE INCREASED AND POLICE TRAINING, ESPECIALLY IN COMMUNITY RELATIONS, MUST BE IMPROVED.

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UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI. SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM. NEWS

MEDIA AND THE COURTS. COLUMBUS, 1967, 6 P. (FREEDOM OF INFORMATION CENTER REPORT NO. 004)

LAWYERS AND COURTS ARE PRESENTING THE AMERICAN PUBLIC WITH FALSE CHARGES AND CONCLUSIONS CONCERNING NEWS MEDIA AND TRIALS. THERE ARE A NUMBER OF CHARGES THAT MAY BE MADE TO REFUTE THOSE OF THE LAWYERS, AS WELL AS TO EXPOSE THEIR MOTIVES. FIRST, THE CONSTITUTION DOES NOT, AS THE LAWYERS IMPLY, CALL FOR A FAIR TRIAL, BUT ONLY A SPEEDY, PUBLIC ONE. THE BAR ASSOCIATION, IN THE SO-CALLED REARDON REPORT VAGUELY CALLS FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF POTENTIALLY PREJUDICIAL INFORMATION, WHICH IS CERTAINLY NOT DEFINABLE BY ANY COURT. THE BAR ASSOCIATIONS ASSUME MORE POWER THAN THEY RIGHTFULLY SHOULD IN SUPPRESSING NEWS MEDIA AT TRIALS. FURTHERMORE, THE GOVERNMENT, AS AMERICAN HISTORY SHOWS, HAS NOT ALWAYS BEEN THE CHAMPION OF INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS AND PUBLIC EXPOSURE OF A TRIAL IS THE BEST GUARANTEE FOR A DEFENDANT. THE BAR AND COURTS THROUGH IMMUNIZATION OF JURORS ARE DESTROYING FAITH IN THE JURY SYSTEM. IN ADDITION, THE PUBLIC IS BEING MISINFORMED, AND THE BAR ASSOCIATIONS ARE KNOWINGLY DISTORTING CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES. THUS, THE ATTORNEY'S ONLY INTEREST, WINNING THE CASE, IS BEING PROTECTED BY THE SUPPRESSION OF NEWS MEDIA COVERAGE OF TRIALS.

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U. S. DISCIPLINARY BARRACKS. COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH AND EVALUATION. EVALUATION AND RECOMMENDATION OF FIFTH ARMY STOCKADE TRAINING PROGRAM, BY PAUL M. ISENSTADT. FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, 1967, 29 P.

STOCKADE PERSONNEL WERE INVOLVED IN A 30-DAY TRAINING PROGRAM INTENDED TO PROVIDE THEM WITH THE NECESSARY KNOWLEDGE TO OPERATE EFFECTIVELY WITHIN THEIR RESPECTIVE CONFINEMENT SETTINGS. PARTICIPANTS WERE SUBJECT TO ORIENTATION, LECTURES, DISCUSSIONS, AND ON-THE-JOB TRAINING, AND GENERALLY INDICATED A HIGH DEGREE OF MOTIVATION AND INTEREST IN FURTHER TRAINING. IN ADDITION, AN EVALUATION OF GUARDS' PERCEPTIONS OF THEIR ROLES WAS MADE. THE MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS INCLUDE: (1) TRAINING SHOULD BE OFFERED TO ALL CONFINEMENT PERSONNEL; (2) STOCKADE PERSONNEL SHOULD BE TRAINED AS CONFINEMENT SPECIALISTS AND TREATED AS SUCH TO INCREASE THEIR JOB SATISFACTION AND IMPROVE PERFORMANCE; (3) GUARD PERSONNEL SHOULD BE INVOLVED IN DEVELOPING THE OVERALL PROGRAM; (4) EXPANSION OF THE PROGRAM THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE STOCKADE IS NEEDED; (5) THE ROLE OF THE MENTAL HYGIENE CONSULTATION SERVICE MUST BE EXPANDED; (6) THE POST COMMAND SHOULD MAINTAIN A HIGH LEVEL OF INTEREST; AND (7) THE PRESENT PROGRAM AND EVALUATION SHOULD BE CONTINUED BEYOND ITS PRESENT EXPIRATION DATE.

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ISRAEL. REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON VIOLENT BEHAVIOR IN GOVERNMENT SOCIAL WELFARE OFFICES. JERUSALEM, 1967, 42 P. (APPENDIX NO. 1)

A STUDY WAS MADE OF THE EXTENT AND NATURE OF THE PROBLEMS OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR BY CLIENTS IN SOCIAL WELFARE OFFICES IN ISRAEL. INTERVIEWS WITH STAFF, OBSERVATION OF OFFICE PROCEDURES, AND REPORTS ON 120 CLIENTS MANIFESTING VIOLENT BEHAVIOR DURING THE YEARS 1962-1965 AND 150 PERSONS BROUGHT TO TRIAL FOR SUCH BEHAVIOR DURING 1960-1965 PROVIDED THE DATA. IT WAS OBSERVED THAT VIOLENT BEHAVIOR IS A PRODUCT BOTH OF CONDITIONS IN THE COMMUNITY AND OF PHYSICAL, ORGANIZATIONAL, AND MANPOWER FACTOR OF

THE WELFARE OFFICE. THE CLIENT WHO MANIFESTS VIOLENT BEHAVIOR OFTEN HAS A HISTORY OF MENTAL ILLNESS, PSYCHOPATHOLOGY, OR PHYSICAL DISABILITY WHICH COMPOUNDS HIS FEELINGS OF FRUSTRATION. ONE OF THE DECISIVE PRECIPITATING FACTORS OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR APPEARS TO BE THE LACK OF COORDINATION OF SERVICES WHICH DELAYS TREATMENT AND CONTRIBUTES TO THE CLIENT'S FEELINGS OF INJUSTICE AND ARBITRARINESS. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT INTERAGENCY COORDINATION BE INCREASED AND PROCEDURES BE MADE MORE UNIFORM; THAT DISTRICT COMMITTEES BE ESTABLISHED FOR PERIODIC CASE REVIEWS WHEN NECESSARY; THAT VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND SAFETY PROCEDURES BE FORMULATED; THAT INTAKE PROCEDURES BE SPECIALIZED AND IMPROVED; THAT SPECIFIC CAUSES OF EACH CASE OF VIOLENCE BE INVESTIGATED; AND THAT CLIENTS BE INFORMED OF THEIR RIGHT TO APPEAL THEIR TREATMENT.

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BAILLIE, DAVID. CHARLIE COME HOME. PROBATION, 13(2):36-41, 1967.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE TOWN OF BIRKENHEAD, ENGLAND FORMED A COMMITTEE TO HELP PLAN AND IMPLEMENT AN AFTERCARE PROGRAM FOR OFFENDERS; GOOD RELATIONS WERE DEVELOPED WITH PRISONERS AND CONTACTS WERE MADE IN THE COMMUNITY. THE RESULTS WERE THAT THE COMMUNITY MEMBERS BECAME PERSONALLY INVOLVED WITH EX-PRISONERS, AND OFFENDERS, AFTER RELEASE, BECAME INVOLVED IN THEIR JOBS AND COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS.

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SMITH, J.G. IMPROVING SENTENCING TECHNIQUES. PROBATION, 13(2):41-43, 1967.

THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE PROBATION REPORT TO SENTENCING IS INADEQUATE; THERE SHOULD BE LESS OPPORTUNITY FOR INDIVIDUAL INTERPRETATION, LESS EMOTIONAL APPEAL, AND LESS DEPENDENCE UPON INDIVIDUAL EXPERIENCE. AS A FIRST STEP, THE PROBATION SERVICE MIGHT INITIATE MEETINGS BETWEEN PROBATION OFFICERS AND CRIMINOLOGISTS TO EXAMINE POSSIBLE WAYS OF MODIFYING PROBATION REPORTS. IN PROBATION TRAINING, MORE EMPHASIS SHOULD BE PLACED ON CRIMINOLOGY AND REPORT PREPARATION.

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U.S. PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE. TASK FORCE REPORT: NARCOTICS AND DRUG ABUSE: ANNOTATIONS AND CONSULTANTS' PAPERS. WASHINGTON, D.C., U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, 1967. 158 P. \$1.00

THE REPORT OF THE TASK FORCE ON NARCOTICS AND DRUG ABUSE OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE CONSISTS OF AN ANNOTATED VERSION OF THE NARCOTICS CHAPTER OF THE COMMISSION'S GENERAL REPORT AND SIX PAPERS DONE BY OUTSIDE CONSULTANTS. THE PROBLEMS OF NARCOTIC ADDICTION AND NON-NARCOTIC DRUG ABUSE, LAW ENFORCEMENT, AND TREATMENT (INCLUDING CIVIL COMMITMENT) ARE DISCUSSED. THE RECOMMENDATIONS SUGGESTED IN THE REPORT ARE: (1) TO INCREASE THE STAFFS OF THE BUREAU OF CUSTOMS AND OF NARCOTICS; (2) TO ADOPT STATE DRUG ABUSE CONTROL LEGISLATION; (3) TO AMEND THE FEDERAL DRUG ABUSE CONTROL LAW TO STRENGTHEN RECORDKEEPING PROVISIONS; (4) TO REVISE

SENTENCING LAWS TO GIVE ADEQUATE FLEXIBILITY; (5) TO UNDERTAKE RESEARCH WITH RESPECT TO REGULATION OF DRUGS; (6) TO CONDUCT RESEARCH AT NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH (NIMH) ON MARIHUANA USE; (7) TO DEVELOP EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS AT (NIMH). CONTENTS: NARCOTICS AND DRUG ABUSE; THE DRUGS AND THEIR REGULATION; ENFORCEMENT; DRUG ABUSE AND CRIME; PENALTIES; MARIHUANA; TREATMENT; CIVIL COMMITMENT; MEDICAL PRACTICE AND ADDICTION; EDUCATION; MIND-ALTERING DRUGS AND DANGEROUS BEHAVIOR: DANGEROUS DRUGS, BY RICHARD H. BLUM; MIND-ALTERING DRUGS AND DANGEROUS BEHAVIOR: NARCOTICS, BY RICHARD H. BLUM; DRUGS, DANGEROUS BEHAVIOR, AND SOCIAL POLICY, BY RICHARD H. BLUM; PROPOSALS FOR DANGEROUS DRUG LEGISLATION, BY MICHAEL P. ROSENTHAL; REPORT ON THE TREATMENT OF DRUG ADDICTION, BY JONATHAN O. COLE; CIVIL COMMITMENT OF NARCOTIC ADDICTS AND SENTENCING FOR NARCOTIC DRUG OFFENSES, BY DENNIS S. ARONOWITZ.

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U.S. PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE. TASK FORCE REPORT: THE COURTS. WASHINGTON, D.C., U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, 1967. 178 P. \$1.00

THE REPORT OF THE TASK FORCE ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE ON THE COURTS CONTAINS THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS WHICH UNDERLINE THE FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE STAFF AND CONSULTANTS. THE REPORT IS CONFINED TO THE PARTS OF THE COURT SYSTEM AND THE ASPECTS OF THE CRIMINAL PROCESS THAT THE COMMISSION HAS FOUND TO BE MOST IN NEED OF REFORM. URBAN COURTS, IN PARTICULAR URBAN-LOWER COURTS, AND THEIR PROBLEMS ARE EXAMINED. TWO IMPORTANT NONTRIAL ASPECTS OF THE CRIMINAL PROCESS ARE CONSIDERED IN DETAIL: THE PROSECUTORS CHARGE DECISION AND THE NEGOTIATED PLEA OF GUILTY. AN ANALYSIS IS MADE OF THE SENTENCING DECISION, THE LAWS UNDER WHICH IT IS MADE, THE PROCEDURE BY WHICH IT IS MADE, AND THE TRAINING OF THE MEN WHO MAKE IT. THE PROBLEMS RELATIVE TO PRETRIAL RELEASE OF PERSONS ACCUSED OF CRIME ARE DISCUSSED AND SUCH SUBJECTS AS STRUCTURAL REORGANIZATION OF THE COURTS, METHODS FOR SCHEDULING CASES AND ENSURING THAT THEY PROCEED EXPEDITIOUSLY, AND THE TREATMENT OF JURORS AND WITNESSES ARE EXPLORED. THE REPORT RECOGNIZES THE IMPORTANCE OF REFORM OF THE SUBSTANTIVE CRIMINAL LAW AND THE INHERENT LIMITS OF EFFECTIVE LAW ENFORCEMENT. FINDINGS INDICATE THAT A MAJOR NEED OF MANY COURTS IS MORE MANPOWER AND A MAJOR NEED OF ALL COURTS IS BETTER QUALIFIED AND BETTER TRAINED PERSONNEL. CONTENTS: DISPOSITION WITHOUT TRIAL; SENTENCING; THE LOWER COURTS; COURT PROCEEDINGS; COUNSEL FOR THE ACCUSED; THE OFFICERS OF JUSTICE; ADMINISTRATION OF THE COURTS; SUBSTANTIVE LAW REFORM AND THE LIMITS OF EFFECTIVE LAW ENFORCEMENT; PERSPECTIVE ON PLEA BARGAINING, BY ARNOLD ENLSER; STAFF LOWER COURT STUDIES; POVERTY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, BY PATRICIA M. WALD; MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, BY LEE SILVERSTEIN; MODERNIZED COURT ADMINISTRATION, BY NORBERT A. HALLORAN.

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UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA. SCHOOL OF CRIMINOLOGY. THE "INTENSIVE" SUPERVISION CASELOADS: A PRELIMINARY EVALUATION, JOSEPH D. LOHMAN, ALBERT WAHL, ROBERT M. CARTER, AND SHIRLEY P. LEWIS. BERKELEY, 1967. 40 P. (SAN FRANCISCO PROJECT RESEARCH REPORT NO. 11)

AN EVALUATION IS MADE OF THE EFFECTS OF INTENSIVE SUPERVISION OF 73 RANDOMLY ASSIGNED PAROLEES, PROBATIONERS, AND MANDATORY RELEASEES IN THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA. INTENSIVE SUPERVISION CASELOADS WERE DEFINED AS A 25 UNIT WORKLOAD BASED UPON AN AVERAGE OF 20 CASES FOR SUPERVISION, AND AN AVERAGE OF ONE PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION AND REPORT PER MONTH. IT WAS OBSERVED THAT IN THE INTENSIVE CASELOADS, DESPITE 14 TIMES THE ATTENTION PROVIDED THE MINIMUM CASES, THE VIOLATION RATE NOT ONLY FAILED TO DECLINE SIGNIFICANTLY, BUT INCREASED WITH RESPECT TO TECHNICAL VIOLATIONS. THE DATA OBTAINED IN THE SAN FRANCISCO PROJECT THUS FAR INDICATES THAT THE NUMBER OF CONTACTS BETWEEN AN OFFENDER AND THE PROBATION OR PAROLE OFFICER IS UNRELATED TO SUCCESS OR FAILURE UNDER SUPERVISION WHEN THE ASSIGNMENT OF OFFENDERS TO CASELOADS IS MADE ON A RANDOM BASIS. THE DATA FURTHER SUGGEST THAT SOME OTHER MEASURES OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SUPERVISION NEED TO BE DEVELOPED AND THAT ATTENTION SHOULD BE DIRECTED TOWARD THE SOCIOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DYNAMICS OF SUPERVISION.

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CALIFORNIA. SOUTHERN RECEPTION CENTER AND CLINIC. JAMES MARSHALL TREATMENT PROGRAM. NORWALK, NO DATE, 10P.

THE MARSHALL TREATMENT PROGRAM PROVIDES INTENSIVE TREATMENT FOR MALE WARDS OF THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY WHOSE PROGNOSIS FOR ADJUSTMENT IN THE COMMUNITY WITHOUT PROLONGED INSTITUTIONALIZATION IS FAVORABLE. THE TREATED GROUP CONSISTS OF WARDS IN THE 15 TO 17.6 YEAR AGE GROUP WHO, DUE TO THEIR COMMITMENT, CANNOT BE CONSIDERED FOR DIRECT RELEASE FROM THE RECEPTION CENTER. THIS PAMPHLET DESCRIBES THE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAM, CRITERIA FOR SELECTION, CRITERIA MITIGATING AGAINST REFERRAL TO THE PROGRAM, THE PROGRAM, LARGE GROUP MEETINGS, SMALL PEER CORE GROUPS, THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM, THE WORK PROGRAM, THE PASS PROGRAM, PARENT GROUPS, OFF-CAMPUS TRIPS, RELIGION, ADMINISTRATION, STAFF, UNIT REVIEW COMMITTEES, DISCIPLINE, THE RELATEDNESS OF THE PROGRAM TO THE PAROLE DIVISION, AND RESEARCH.

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GRUENSFELDER, ROBERT C., PELZEL, LEO F., WEISE, THOMAS D. THE SITUATIONAL MISDEMEANANT OFFENDER IN ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MISSOURI: STUDY OF THE SOCIAL FUNCTIONING OF FIFTY SITUATIONAL MISDEMEANANT OFFENDERS REFERRED FOR PROBATION SERVICES IN 1964. ST. LOUIS, 1967, 84 P.

A STUDY WAS MADE OF 50 SITUATIONAL MISDEMEANANT OFFENDERS REFERRED TO THE DIVISION OF ADULT PROBATION AND PAROLE OF ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MISSOURI IN 1964. THE RESEARCH EMPLOYED A DESCRIPTIVE-DIAGNOSTIC DESIGN; DATA WERE COLLECTED FROM AGENCY RECORDS AND THE LOCAL POLICE DEPARTMENT AND SCHOOL RECORDS. EMPHASIS WAS PLACED ON THE CHARACTERISTICS AND SOCIAL FUNCTIONING OF THE SITUATIONAL MISDEMEANANT OFFENDER. FINDINGS INDICATED THAT IN FOUR MAJOR ROLES (THE STUDENT, EMPLOYMENT, MARITAL AND CITIZEN ROLES) THE MISDEMEANANT GENERALLY FUNCTIONED ADEQUATELY. THE DATA FURTHER SUGGESTED THAT THE MISDEMEANANT HAD A LOW RATE OF RECIDIVISM. ONE NOTEWORTHY FINDING WAS THAT THE SITUATIONAL MISDEMEANANT WAS VERY YOUNG: THE MODEL AGE OF THE SUBJECTS WAS 18 YEARS. THE TYPICALLY YOUNG AGE OF THE SITUATIONAL OFFENDER TOGETHER WITH HIS DEMONSTRATED ADEQUACY OF SOCIAL FUNCTIONING SUGGESTS A RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE SITUATIONAL OFFENSE AND NORMAL ADOLESCENT ACTING OUT.

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HALLECK, SEYMOUR L. PSYCHIATRY AND THE DILEMMAS OF CRIME. NEW YORK, HARPER AND ROW, 1967. 382 P. \$10.95

A PENETRATING ANALYSIS IS MADE OF THE ROLE OF PSYCHIATRIC CRIMINOLOGY AND THE NATURE OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR. THE FIRST PART OF PSYCHIATRY AND THE DILEMMAS OF CRIME IS DEVOTED TO A DEMONSTRATION OF HOW PSYCHIATRIC CONCEPTS CAN CLARIFY OUR UNDERSTANDING OF MUCH OF THE BEHAVIOR THAT SOCIETY DEFINES AS CRIMINAL. LEGALLY DESIGNATED CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR IS EXAMINED WITHOUT BIAS AS TO THE RIGHTNESS OR WRONGNESS OF THE ILLEGAL ACT AND WITHOUT JUDGMENT AS TO THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE OFFENDER. CRIME IS EXAMINED AS A NATURAL PHENOMENON AND AN ATTEMPT IS MADE TO UNDERSTAND IT IN TERMS OF THE ADVANTAGES IT OFFERS TO THE CRIMINAL. THE SECOND PART OF THE BOOK REVIEWS BOTH THE DANGERS AND THE ADVANTAGES OF THE VARIOUS ROLES WHICH THE PSYCHIATRIST HAS ASSUMED IN THE CORRECTIONAL SETTING. RELATED CORRECTIONAL PRACTICES ARE EXAMINED IN TERMS OF THEIR RELATIVE ADVANTAGES TO THE INDIVIDUAL AND TO SOCIETY, AND IMPORTANT REFORMS THAT COULD LEAD TO EFFECTIVE TREATMENT ARE SUGGESTED. CONTENTS: CAUSES OF CRIME. PROBLEMS IN EXPLAINING CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR; BIOLOGICAL THEORIES; SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES; MENTAL ILLNESS AND CRIME; CONCEPTS OF ADAPTATION; THE ADAPTIVE VALUE OF CRIME; EARLY STRESSES OF ADOLESCENCE; CRUCIAL ISSUES IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY; THE STRESSES OF ADULTHOOD; CRIME AS REACTION; SEX CRIMES AND DEVIATION; THE CHOICE OF CRIME; PSYCHIATRY AND THE PROTOCOL OF REVENGE. THE PSYCHIATRIST AND THE LEGAL PROCESS; CONTROL AND TREATMENT; NONPENOLOGICAL ROLES; PSYCHIATRY AND THE JUVENILE DELINQUENT; PSYCHIATRIC SERVICE IN PRISON; EVALUATING THE OFFENDER; PSYCHOTHERAPY; HUMANE AND RATIONAL CRIMINOLOGY.

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HAWAII. HAWAII ADULT CORRECTIONAL TRAINING FACILITY: PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT REPORT, BY ALLEN COOK. HAWAII, 1966. 345 P., APP.

THE FINAL PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT REPORT FOR THE HAWAII ADULT CORRECTIONAL FACILITY DESCRIBES A PROGRAM WHICH WILL ENABLE THE STATE OF HAWAII TO ESTABLISH ONE OF THE MOST MODERN, EFFICIENT, AND COMPLETE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION SYSTEMS IN EXISTENCE. DISCUSSED IN DETAIL ARE THE SITE FOR THE INSTITUTION, ITS DESIGN, PROGRAM AND PHILOSOPHY OF TREATMENT AND CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION, THE AVAILABLE COMMUNITY RESOURCES, AND EMPLOYEE ORGANIZATION. CONTENTS: GENERAL; BROAD PROGRAM OUTLINE; DETAILED PROGRAM INFORMATION; COMMUNITY RESOURCES NEAR MAUI SITE; EMPLOYEE STRUCTURE.

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HAWAII. HAWAII'S DESIGN FOR PROTECTION--THE CORRECTIONAL DIAGNOSTIC CENTER: PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT REPORT, BY ALLEN COOK. HONOLULU, 1967. 85 P., APP. (REPORT NO. 2)

THIS REPORT PRESENTS DETAILED PROGRAM INFORMATION WHICH IS NEEDED BY THE ARCHITECT FOR PLANNING THE FACILITY TO HOUSE A CORRECTIONAL DIAGNOSTIC CENTER IN HAWAII. OBJECTIVES AND OTHER OVERALL CONSIDERATIONS FOR THE PROJECT ARE INCLUDED. THE PROGRAM IS BASED UPON THE IDEA THAT THE DIAGNOSTIC CENTER WILL PROCESS BOTH PRE-SENTENCE AND POST-SENTENCE CONVICTED ADULT FELONS. CONTENTS: SUMMARY; HAWAII'S DESIGN FOR PROTECTION--THE CORRECTIONAL

DIAGNOSTIC CENTER; DETAILED PROGRAM INFORMATION; EMPLOYEE STRUCTURE.

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HAWAII. RETURNING THE INMATES TO THE COMMUNITY--THE CONDITIONAL RELEASE CENTER, BY ALLEN COOK. HAWAII, 1967, 10 P., APP. (REPORT NO. 3)

THIS REPORT GIVES DETAILED PROGRAM INFORMATION FOR CONDITIONAL RELEASE CENTERS IN HAWAII. SUCH CENTERS ARE NEEDED IN THE TOTAL ADULT CORRECTIONAL PROGRAM. THEY PROVIDE AN ORDERLY METHOD OF RETURNING SELECTED INMATES OF THE CORRECTIONS DIVISION TO THEIR JOBS AND HOMES IN THE COMMUNITY AND ASSIST THE PAROLE BOARD IN DETERMINING THE PAROLE READINESS OF INMATES. CONTENTS: OBJECTIVES AND GENERAL INFORMATION; DETAILED PROGRAM INFORMATION; SUMMARY.

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HAWAII. HAWAII'S NEW ADULT CORRECTIONAL PROGRAM: REPORT|| BY ALLEN COOK. HAWAII, 1967, 52 P., APP. (REPORT NO. 4)

THE PRESENT STATUS OF CORRECTIONS IN HAWAII IS DISCUSSED AND THE FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS NEEDED TO BRING CORRECTIONS TO AN ACCEPTABLE STANDARD AND A TIMETABLE FOR ACCOMPLISHING IT ARE EXAMINED. CONTENTS: OBJECTIVES AND PHILOSOPHY OF A STATE ADULT CORRECTIONAL PROGRAM; A BRIEF HISTORY OF PRESENT ADULT CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES IN HAWAII; ADDITIONAL FACILITIES TO IMPLEMENT THE PROGRAM; ADVANCEMENTS NEEDED IN HAWAII'S PRESENT CORRECTIONAL PROGRAM; ANALYSIS OF TRENDS IN CRIME AND INMATE POPULATION; SUMMARY OF POSSIBLE STATUTE CHANGES; TIMETABLE FOR DEVELOPING THE NEW FACILITIES.

0100045281999

KENNEDY, ROBERT F. CRIME IN THE CITIES: IMPROVING THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE. JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW, CRIMINOLOGY AND POLICE SCIENCE, 58(2):142-154, 1967.

TO MAKE CRIME PREVENTION AND APPREHENSION OF CRIMINALS MORE EFFECTIVE, POLICE RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING SHOULD BE IMPROVED; MODERN TECHNOLOGY SHOULD BE UTILIZED TO DEPLOY LIMITED POLICE MANPOWER RESOURCES MORE EFFICIENTLY; LOCAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS SHOULD BE REORGANIZED AND|| LOCAL|| CONSOLIDATED; AND POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS SHOULD BE IMPROVED. SINCE DEFICIENCIES IN THE TRIAL PROCESS CAN ALSO CONTRIBUTE TO INCREASED CRIME, THE PROSECUTORIAL AND JUDICIAL PROCESSES SHOULD BE MODERNIZED AND EXPANDED. CONGESTION AND DELAY IN THE COURTS COULD BE REDUCED BY INCREASING THE COMMITMENT OF FUNDS FOR THE HIRING OF PROSECUTORS AND COURT ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL AND BY FREEING THE COURTS FROM SUCH RESPONSIBILITIES AS ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS AND PUBLIC HEALTH OFFENSES. THE STATE JUVENILE COURT SYSTEMS SHOULD BE EVALUATED AND REFORMED. TO REDUCE RECIDIVISM, THE INCARCERATION AND PROBATION PROCESSES SHOULD BE IMPROVED; EDUCATIONAL AND JOB TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES SHOULD BE OFFERED TO INMATES, AND RELEASEES SHOULD BE HELPED TO OBTAIN EMPLOYMENT. USE OF PROBATION SHOULD BE EXPANDED AND IMPROVED; JAILS SHOULD BE MODERNIZED AND THE USE OF THEM REDUCED; PRISON ADMINISTRATION SHOULD BE REFORMED, AND THE NUMBER OF TRAINED PERSONNEL INCREASED; THE POST-INCARCERATION PROCESS SHOULD BE IMPROVED BY PROVIDING INCREASED ASSISTANCE TO THE RELEASEE. FINALLY, PUBLIC ATTITUDES MUST BE CHANGED TO PROVIDE SUPPORT FOR THE POLICE AND THE LAW.

0100045282999

WILSON, D. W. CIVIL DISTURBANCES AND THE RULE OF LAW. JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW, CRIMINOLOGY AND POLICE SCIENCE, 58(2):155-159, 1967.

CIVIL DISTURBANCES, DISORDERLY DEMONSTRATIONS, RIOTS, SUCH AS OCCURRED IN CHICAGO IN 1966, PRESENT SPECIAL PROBLEMS TO THE POLICE IN TERMS OF KEEPING LAW AND ORDER WITHOUT ENDANGERING INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS. ALL PERSONS ARE ENTITLED TO FREEDOM OF SPEECH, BUT THIS RIGHT IS NOT UNRESTRICTED; THE RIGHTS AND PROPERTY OF ALL CITIZENS MUST BE PROTECTED. THE CHICAGO POLICE HAVE DEVELOPED TECHNIQUES WHICH HAVE BEEN USED SUCCESSFULLY TO CONTROL CIVIL DISTURBANCES, BUT DECISIVE ACTION BY THE POLICE IS NOT ENOUGH IF THE COURTS DO NOT COOPERATE. BOTH THE CRIMINAL AND CIVIL COURTS MUST DEAL WITH ARRESTED PERSONS QUICKLY AND EFFECTIVELY AND SHOULD NOT ALLOW INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS TO SUBMERGE THE RULE OF LAW.

0100045283999

TERRY, ROBERT M. THE SCREENING OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS. JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW, CRIMINOLOGY AND POLICE SCIENCE, 58(2):173-181, 1967.

AS PART OF THE BROADER STUDY OF SOCIETAL REACTIONS TO DEVIANCE, THIS STUDY FOCUSED PRIMARILY UPON THE BASES FOR ACCORDING SANCTIONS OF VARYING SEVERITY TO JUVENILES WHOSE BEHAVIOR HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED AS DELINQUENT, AND SPECIFICALLY UPON THE CRITERIA UTILIZED BY (1) THE POLICE, (2) THE PROBATION DEPARTMENT, AND (3) THE JUVENILE COURT IN THE SANCTIONING OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS. A UNIVERSE OF 9,023 JUVENILE OFFENSES WAS STUDIED BY ANALYZING POLICE RECORDS OF A MIDWESTERN CITY IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1958 THROUGH 1962. A SERIES OF HYPOTHESES WAS TESTED WHICH RELATED THE SEVERITY OF DISPOSITIONS ACCORDED JUVENILE OFFENDERS WITH DIFFERENT VARIABLES. IT WAS FOUND THAT THE VAST MAJORITY OF OFFENSES DO NOT RESULT IN FORMAL ACTION BY CONTROL AGENTS. GENERALLY, LEGALISTIC TYPES OF VARIABLES WERE FOUND TO BE MOST SIGNIFICANT, WHILE SUCH VARIABLES AS ETHNICITY, SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS, AND AREA OF RESIDENCE WERE RELATIVELY UNIMPORTANT. THE FINDINGS ARE RELEVANT FOR CLARIFYING PROBLEMS OF MEASURING DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR, ASSESSING THE FUNCTION OF CONTROL AGENCIES, AND DEVELOPING MORE EFFECTIVE BASES FOR MAKING DISPOSITIONS OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

0100045285999

BROWN, BARRY S. THE CASEWORK ROLE IN A PENAL SETTING. JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW, CRIMINOLOGY AND POLICE SCIENCE, 58(2):191-196, 1967.

DUE TO THE IDEOLOGICAL CONFLICT BETWEEN CUSTODY AND TREATMENT IN CORRECTIONS, THE CASEWORKER ROLE IN THE PENAL SETTING HAS INHERENT CONFLICTS FOR WHICH THE CASEWORKER MAY NOT BE FULLY PREPARED AND WHICH MAY SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECT BOTH HIS WORK ROLE AND HIS CONCEPTION OF HIMSELF. TWO CRITICAL ROLE DEMANDS WHICH MAY CREATE CONFLICT AND CAUSE THE CASEWORKER TO COMPROMISE WITH CUSTODIAL GOALS ARE: (1) THE SECONDARY STATUS OF REHABILITATION AND THE WORKER CONCERNED WITH REHABILITATION; AND (2) THE ESSENTIALLY NON-MASCULINE ROLE OF CASEWORK IN AN ALL-MALE ENVIRONMENT. THE CASEWORKER MAY ATTEMPT TO SOLVE CONFLICTS BY INCREASED ACCEPTANCE OF THE CUSTODIAL PHILOSOPHY. SOME

MODIFICATIONS IN THE CASEWORK ROLE COULD RELIEVE SOME OF THE CONFLICT AND AFFORD THE CASEWORKER GREATER FREEDOM TO CARRY OUT REHABILITATION: CORRECTIONAL AND CASEWORK STAFF ROLES COULD BE ORGANIZED TO PROVIDE MORE MUTUAL INTERACTION, COOPERATION, AND SHARING OF DUTIES; CASEWORKERS COULD SPEND MORE TIME CONSULTING WITH CORRECTIONAL STAFF; AND THE CASEWORKER COULD WORK MORE WITH FAMILIES AND THE COMMUNITY.

0100045286999

MESSICK, HANK. THE SILENT SYNDICATE. NEW YORK, MACMILLAN, 1967. 303 P. \$6.95

THE SILENT SYNDICATE IS A DOCUMENTED STORY OF ORGANIZED CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES. WHILE CONCENTRATING ON THE LARGE CLEVELAND SYNDICATE, THE INTERLOCKING RELATIONSHIPS OF ORGANIZED CRIME ARE SUCH THAT THE WHOLE NATIONAL PICTURE EMERGES THROUGH THE STORY OF THIS ONE ORGANIZATION.

0100045287999

HOPPER, COLUMBUS B. CONJUGAL VISITING: A CONTROVERSIAL PRACTICE IN MISSISSIPPI. CRIMINAL LAW BULLETIN, 3(5):289-299, 1967.

THE CONJUGAL VISITING PRIVILEGE AT THE MISSISSIPPI STATE PENITENTIARY HAS DEVELOPED INFORMALLY AND UNOFFICIALLY AND IS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN PERMITTED SINCE THE INSTITUTION WAS FIRST OPENED IN 1900. THE PRIVILEGE HAS ONLY RECENTLY DEVELOPED INTO A SOMEWHAT SYSTEMATIC PROGRAM. ALTHOUGH IT IS DIFFICULT TO EVALUATE A PROGRAM SUCH AS CONJUGAL VISITING, INQUIRIES HAVE RESULTED IN SOME OF THE FOLLOWING FINDINGS. (1) ALL 14 SERGEANTS OF CAMPS HAVING CONJUGAL VISITS ENTHUSIASTICALLY SUPPORTED THE PROGRAM AS BEING OF BASIC IMPORTANCE. (2) OF 822 UNMARRIED INMATES TO WHOM THE PRIVILEGE DOES NOT APPLY, ONLY 10.3 PERCENT REPORTED ANY RESENTMENT WHATEVER. (3) OF 462 INMATES PARTICIPATING IN THE PROGRAM, ONLY 9.1 PERCENT SAID THAT THEY WERE IN ANY WAY EMBARRASSED BY TAKING PART IN THE PROGRAM. THE MOST CONSISTENT AND SINCERE PRAISE FROM INMATES WAS THAT THE VISITS HELPED TO KEEP EXISTING MARRIAGES INTACT. (4) AN INVESTIGATION OF INMATES WITHIN THE PRISON INDICATES THAT THE RECIDIVISM RATE FOR PRISONERS WHO RECEIVE THE PRIVILEGE WILL BE QUITE LOW. CONJUGAL VISITING PROGRAMS SHOULD BE STUDIED IN CONJUNCTION WITH OTHER TYPES OF MARITAL RELATIONSHIPS AND IN A VARIETY OF INSTITUTIONS.

0100045288999

KITTEL, NORMAN G. TRIAL JUDGES SHOULD NOT APPOINT COUNSEL FOR THE INDIGENT. LEGAL AID BRIEFCASE, 25(5):178-181, 1967.

TRIAL JUDGES SHOULD NOT APPOINT COUNSEL FOR INDIGENT DEFENDANTS BECAUSE ATTORNEYS WHO ARE SELECTED IN THIS MANNER CANNOT REPRESENT THE ACCUSED WITH THE SINGLEMINDEDNESS NECESSARY FOR AN ADEQUATE DEFENSE. STUDIES HAVE REVEALED THAT SOME ATTORNEYS HAVE FELT PRESSURED BY THE JUDGE TO FOLLOW SUCH PROCEDURES AS NOT REQUESTING JURY TRIALS AND PLEADING DEFENDANTS GUILTY. A NUMBER OF ALTERNATIVES FOR SELECTING COUNSEL MAY BE CONSIDERED: LEGAL FOUNDATIONS, BAR ASSOCIATIONS, AND LEGAL AID SOCIETIES CAN OPERATE COORDINATED ASSIGNED COUNSEL SYSTEMS, PUBLIC DEFENDERS MAY BE SELECTED BY

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONS, OR THE MISSOURI PLAN MIGHT BE ADOPTED TO THE SELECTION OF PUBLIC DEFENDERS.

0100045289999

MURPHY, JAMES J. JUSTICE IN MISDEMEANOR COURT. LEGAL AID BRIEFCASE, 25(5):182-184, 1967.

THERE IS CONVINCING EVIDENCE TO SUPPORT THE ALLEGATION THAT THE THREE MISDEMEANOR COURTS OF MILWAUKEE COUNTY, WISCONSIN ARE INADEQUATELY EQUIPPED TO DEAL WITH THE NUMBER OF CASES THAT COME BEFORE THEM. IN SPITE OF THIS EVIDENCE, JUDGES, LAWYERS AND THE COMMUNITY HAVE BEEN INDIFFERENT TO THE CREATION OF NEW COURTS. IN CONSIDERING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW COURTS, IT SHOULD BE KEPT IN MIND THAT THE HISTORIES OF MANY FELONS SHOW THAT THEIR FIRST OFFENSE TOOK THEM INTO MISDEMEANOR COURT FROM WHICH THEY GRADUATED TO MORE SERIOUS CRIME. FURTHERMORE, MANY MISDEMEANANTS ARE AVERAGE CITIZENS WHO WILL RECEIVE LASTING IMPRESSIONS OF THE SYSTEM OF JUSTICE; MANY OTHER MISDEMEANANTS ARE DISADVANTAGED CITIZENS WHO ARE ALREADY SUSPICIOUS OF POLICE AND OF THE COURTS. WHAT TAKES PLACE IN THE LOWER COURTS MAY THEREFORE HAVE A GREATER IMPACT ON THE LEVEL OF RESPECT FOR LAW AND ORDER THAN ANY OTHER COURT.

0100045290999

GOLDSTEIN, HERMAN. TRIAL JUDGES AND THE POLICE: THEIR RELATIONSHIPS IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE. PAPER PRESENTED TO COUNCIL OF JUDGES OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY IN DENVER, COLORADO, MAY 1967. 33 P.

SOME OF THE MOST DIFFICULT PROBLEMS IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STEM FROM THE LACK OF AN EFFECTIVE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LOWER COURT TRIAL JUDGES AND THE POLICE. THIS LACK OF COMMUNICATION IS PARTLY CAUSED BY THE JUDGE'S ATTEMPT TO PRESERVE NEUTRALITY THROUGH ISOLATION. HOWEVER, THERE ARE ASPECTS OF A JUDGE'S ROLE, RANGING FROM SCHEDULING COURT BUSINESS TO FULFILLING THE JUDICIAL FUNCTION IN CONTROL OF POLICE PRACTICES, WHICH REQUIRE A WORKING RELATIONSHIP WITH THE POLICE. THE PROBLEM IS TO ESTABLISH AN EFFECTIVE RELATIONSHIP WITHOUT COMPROMISING THE POSITION OF THE JUDICIARY IN THE TRIAL OF CRIMINAL CASES. WAYS IN WHICH COMMUNICATION COULD BE INCREASED INCLUDE: GREATER USE OF THE PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE AS AN INTERMEDIARY; PROVISION OF MORE SPECIFIC GUIDANCE BY JUDGES TO THE POLICE REGARDING THOSE ASPECTS OF POLICE OPERATIONS MOST COMMONLY SUBJECT TO REVIEW BY THE COURTS; JUDGE-POLICE CONFERENCES; DEVELOPMENT OF STAFF QUALIFIED TO DEAL WITH POLICE-COURT MATTERS; AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF LESS FORMAL CONTACTS SUCH AS A COORDINATING COUNCIL.

0100045291999

MARYLAND. COMMISSION TO STUDY THE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM OF MARYLAND. REPORT INCLUDING REPORTS BY THE AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION AND THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY. SEVERNA PARK, 1967, VARIOUS PAGINGS.

IN ORDER FOR MARYLAND TO BENEFIT FROM THE MODERN TECHNIQUES NOW BEING UTILIZED BY GOVERNMENT AT ALL LEVELS IN THE UNITED STATES TO IMPROVE THE OPERATION OF CORRECTIONAL, PAROLE, PROBATION AND ALLIED INSTITUTIONS, SUBSTANTIAL LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION MUST BE

TAKEN IMMEDIATELY AND PLANS FORMULATED FOR LONG RANGE IMPROVEMENTS. RECOMMENDED LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS INCLUDE: THAT THE STATE CORRECTIONS DEPARTMENT BE REORGANIZED AND AN INDEPENDENT FULL-TIME PAROLE BOARD BE CREATED; INSTITUTIONS SHOULD BE INTEGRATED INTO A CONSOLIDATED CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM WITH GOVERNMENTAL SUPPORT AND LEADERSHIP AT THE CABINET LEVEL; AND WORK-RELEASE LEGISLATION SHOULD BE AMENDED TO PROVIDE CRITERIA FOR ELIGIBILITY AND MORE ADMINISTRATIVE FLEXIBILITY. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION INCLUDE: THAT A SERIES OF DEPARTMENTAL OPERATING MANUALS BE PRODUCED TO PROVIDE UNIFORM PRISONER CLASSIFICATION AND DEFINE OBJECTIVES AND TASKS; THAT A MODERN COMPUTERIZED INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM BE DESIGNED FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE; THAT A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY OF MANPOWER AND SPACE NEEDS BE MADE; THAT A PUBLIC INFORMATION SYSTEM BE DEVELOPED; AND THAT PERSONNEL STANDARDS BE REVISED AND A NEW PERSONNEL TRAINING CENTER BE ESTABLISHED.

0100045292999

BALL, JOHN C. THE RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY OF INTERVIEW DATA OBTAINED FROM 59 NARCOTIC DRUG ADDICTS. AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY, 72(6):650-654, 1967.

TO EXPLORE THE RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY OF INTERVIEW DATA OBTAINED FROM A DEVIANT POPULATION, AN ANALYSIS WAS MADE OF DATA OBTAINED FROM A SAMPLE OF 59 PUERTO RICAN ADDICTS WHO WERE FORMERLY INCARCERATED AS FEDERAL PRISONERS IN THE U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE HOSPITAL AT LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY. ONE PURPOSE OF THE FOLLOW-UP STUDY WAS TO ASCERTAIN THE POST-HOSPITAL HISTORY OF THE FORMER ADDICT, INCLUDING WHETHER HE HAD RETURNED TO DRUG USE. INTERVIEW DATA WERE COMPARED WITH (1) HOSPITAL RECORDS, (2) FBI ARREST RECORDS, AND (3) URINE SAMPLES FROM THE PATIENT. INTERVIEW QUESTIONS PERTAINED TO ADDICTION, EMPLOYMENT, AND CRIMINAL HISTORY. RESULTS INDICATED THAT DESPITE PROBLEMS OF RECALL, LANGUAGE, DEFINITION, AND INTERPRETATION, INTERVIEW DATA OBTAINED FROM FORMER PATIENTS WERE RELIABLE AND VALID. THE SOCIAL SITUATION AND CONDITIONS OF THE INTERVIEW APPEAR TO AFFECT THE DEVIANT SUBJECT'S MOTIVATION TO BE CANDID.

0100045293999

UDRY, J. RICHARD. MARITAL INSTABILITY BY RACE AND INCOME BASED ON 1960 CENSUS DATA. AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY, 72(6):673-674, 1967.

INCOME IS RELATED INVERSELY TO MARITAL INSTABILITY AND THE RATIO OF NON-WHITE TO WHITE MARITAL INSTABILITY INCREASES CONSISTENTLY WITH INCREASING INCOME. INCOME DATA REINFORCE THE ARGUMENT THAT THE WHITE-NONWHITE DIFFERENCE IN MARITAL INSTABILITY CANNOT BE EXPLAINED SOLELY BY DIFFERENCES IN PRESENT SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS.

0100045294999

KAY, STEPHEN. DIMINISHED CAPACITY: A SUPPLEMENT TO M'NAUGHTON. JOURNAL, 42(3):385-392, 1967.

IN SPITE OF ATTEMPTS TO REPLACE THE M'NAGHTEN TEST FOR CRIMINAL INSANITY, IT REMAINS IN USE IN ONE FORM OR OTHER IN NEARLY EVERY AMERICAN JURISDICTION. THE CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT THROUGH ITS CREATION AND EXTENSION OF THE "DIMINISHED CAPACITY" TEST HAS APPROACHED THE DEFENSE LAWYER'S GOAL OF EQUATING THE LEGAL STANDARD FOR INSANITY

WITH MODERN PSYCHIATRIC THEORIES. THE DEFENSE LAWYER HAS THE OPPORTUNITY IN EVERY CASE INVOLVING A CRIME THAT REQUIRES A SPECIFIC MENTAL STATE TO OFFER ANY EVIDENCE THAT HE BELIEVES WILL PERSUADE THE TRIER OF FACT THAT HIS CLIENT DID NOT HAVE THE REQUISITE MENTAL STATE.

0100045295999

HONG KONG. PRISONS DEPARTMENT. DRUG ADDICTION RESEARCH PROGRAMME: RELAPSE 1965. HONG KONG, /1967/, 6 P.

SINCE ITS INCEPTION, THE TAI LAM TREATMENT CENTER IN HONG KONG HAS TREATED AND RELEASED 14,000 MALE PRISONERS WHO WERE NARCOTIC ADDICTS. THE REPORT COVERS 2,806 MALE ADDICTS TREATED AND DISCHARGED FROM THE TREATMENT CENTER (SINCE ITS OPENING IN 1958) WHO RELAPSED TO DRUG USE AND WERE SUBSEQUENTLY RECONVICTED IN THE COURTS (ON ALL TYPES OF OFFENSES) AND ADMITTED TO THE RECEPTION CENTER DURING THE YEAR 1965. THE CHARACTERISTICS GIVEN ARE: THE OFFENSE AND SENTENCE AFTER RELAPSE; THE LENGTH OF TIME UNTIL RELAPSE; DRUG USED AND METHODS USED BEFORE AND AFTER TREATMENT; THE SOURCE OF DRUGS AND DISTRICT IN WHICH BOUGHT; WHETHER DOSAGE WAS INCREASED OR DECREASED AFTER RELAPSE; AND REASONS GIVEN FOR RELAPSE.

0100045296999

BERR, CLAUDE J. ASPECTS ACTUELS DE LA NOTION DE SOUSTRACTION FRAUDULEUSE. (CURRENT ASPECTS OF THE NOTION OF FRAUDULENT APPROPRIATION.) REVUE DE SCIENCE CRIMINELLE ET DE DROIT PENAL COMPARE, 22(1):49-89, 1967.

IN FRANCE, THE IDEA OF FRAUDULENT APPROPRIATION INVOLVING PHYSICAL USURPATION OF PROPERTY (SOUSTRACTION FRAUDULEUSE) HAS UNDERGONE TRANSFORMATION. THE MATERIAL CRITERIA OF THE OFFENSE HAVE BEEN OBLITERATED. AGGRESSION AGAINST A MOVABLE OBJECT, ITS SEIZURE, AND REMOVAL ARE NO LONGER NECESSARY PRECONDITIONS IF AN OFFENSE IS TO QUALIFY AS SOUSTRACTION FRAUDULEUSE. EMPHASIS ON INTELLECTUAL CRITERIA SUCH AS THE INTENT OF THE PERPETRATOR AND THE VICTIM HAS REPLACED THE MATERIAL ONES. IN RECENT COURT PRACTICE SOUSTRACTION FRAUDULEUSE HAS BEEN INTERPRETED IN A RELATIVELY NARROW SENSE AS FRAUDULENT SEIZURE RATHER THAN AS FRAUDULENT APPROPRIATION.

0100045297999

CONSTANT, JEAN. LA CRIMINALITE DANS LES GRANDS ENSEMBLES. (CRIME IN LARGE HOUSING PROJECTS.) REVUE DE SCIENCE CRIMINELLE ET DE DROIT PENAL COMPARE, 22(1):91-100, 1967.

RESEARCH UNDERTAKEN IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM REVEALED A CORRELATION BETWEEN COLLECTIVE LIVING IN LOW-INCOME HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS AND CRIME. NEIGHBORHOOD PROBLEMS RESULTING FROM THE CONCENTRATION OF POPULATION, IN PARTICULAR THE PROBLEM OF NOISE, ARE CONDUCTIVE TO CERTAIN TYPES OF OFFENSES. DUE TO A HIGH CONCENTRATION OF THE JUVENILE POPULATION, LARGE HOUSING PROJECTS HAVE SERVED AS AN ENCOURAGEMENT TO THE FORMATION OF JUVENILE GANGS. IMPROVING THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE HOUSING PROJECTS CAN REDUCE THE CRIME RATE CONSIDERABLY.

0100045298999

SALAM, MOHAMED ABDEL. LES ASPECTS SOCIAUX DU NOUVEAU PROJET DE CODE PENAL DE LA REPUBLIQUE ARABE UNIE.

(SOCIAL ASPECTS OF THE NEW DRAFT PENAL CODE OF THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC.) REVUE DE SCIENCE CRIMINELLE ET DE DROIT PENAL COMPARE, 22(1):101-125, 1967.

CONFORMING WITH THE IDEA OF SOCIAL DEFENSE, THE NEW DRAFT CODE OF CRIMINAL LAW OF EGYPT QUALIFIES AN ACT OF AGGRESSION AGAINST SOCIETY AS AN OFFENSE. THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND PENAL RESPONSIBILITY FACILITATES THE ENFORCEMENT OF SOCIAL DEFENSE MEASURES. BY SUBSCRIBING TO THE PRINCIPLE OF THE UNIFORMITY OF THE OFFENSE AND THE SENTENCE, THE DRAFT DISPOSES OF THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN FELONIES AND MINOR OFFENSES AND PERCEIVES THE PRISON SENTENCE AS A MEANS OF REEDUCATION. JUDGES ARE ASSIGNED EXTENSIVE DISCRETIONARY POWERS TO INDIVIDUALIZE THE SENTENCE. THE CODE ABANDONS THE DISTINCTION OF ATTEMPTED AND CONSUMMATED OFFENSE AND QUALIFIES COMPLICITY ACCORDING TO SOCIAL DANGEROUSNESS. THE CODE DEALS EXTENSIVELY WITH OFFENSES AGAINST THE ECONOMIC POLICY OF THE STATE (E.G., USURY) AND THE PROTECTION OF THE FAMILY.

0100045299999

PRIEST, ROBERT F., SAWYER, JACK. PROXIMITY AND PEERSHIP: BASES OF BALANCE IN INTERPERSONAL ATTRACTION. AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY, 72(6):633-649, 1967.

BALANCE THEORY IS TESTED BY REPEATED ANALYSIS, FOR FOUR SUCCEEDING YEARS, OF THE MATRIX OF INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS AMONG THE RESIDENTS OF A NEW 320-MAN DORMITORY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO. AS THE USUAL STATIC CONSIDERATION OF BALANCE PREDICTS, STUDENTS RECOGNIZE AND LIKE OTHERS WHO ARE NEAR THEM, BOTH IN PHYSICAL DISTANCE (PROXIMITY) AND IN COLLEGE CLASS (PEERSHIP). MOST IMPORTANT, HOWEVER, ARE THE DYNAMIC ASPECTS OF BALANCE WHOSE EVALUATION REQUIRES TRACING INDIVIDUAL PAIRS THROUGH TIME. THIS SHOWS THAT BETWEEN ROOMMATES AND OTHERS LIVING NEAR TO ONE ANOTHER, ATTRACTION CHANGES LESS WHEN IT IS INITIALLY HIGH; BETWEEN THOSE MORE DISTANT, ATTRACTION CHANGES LESS WHEN INITIALLY LOW. THUS, FOR EVERYONE, ATTRACTION IS MORE STABLE WHEN IN BALANCE WITH PROXIMITY. ATTRACTION ALSO CHANGES LESS WHEN IT AND PEERSHIP ARE IN BALANCE. BETWEEN CLASSMATES, HIGHER ATTRACTION IS MORE STABLE; BETWEEN NON-CLASSMATES, LOWER ATTRACTION IS MORE STABLE. OVER THE DORMITORY'S FIRST FOUR YEARS, SIMILARITY OF PHYSICAL LOCATION AND OF COLLEGE CLASS CONTINUED TO PREDICT ATTRACTION; BUT BETWEEN MORE PROXIMATE PERSONS, PREDICTION DECLINED IN LATER YEARS, AS FRIENDSHIPS INCREASINGLY SPANNED DISTANCE AND CLASS. (AUTH.ED.)

LIST OF JOURNALS

from which articles are selected for inclusion in the Abstracts section of this Volume.

Acta Criminalogiae et Medicinae Legalis
Japonica
(Tokyo, Japan)

Albany Law Review
(Albany, New York)

American Bar Association Journal
(Chicago, Illinois)

American Criminal Law Quarterly
(Chicago, Illinois)

American Journal of Correction
(St. Paul, Minnesota)

American University Law Review
(Washington, D. C.)

Annales Internationales de Criminologie
(Paris, France)

Annual Survey of American Law
(Dobbs Ferry, New York)

Approved Schools Gazette
(Birmingham, England)

Archiv für Kriminologie
(Lubeck, Germany)

Archivos de Criminologia, Neuropsiquiatria
y Disciplinas Conexas
(Quito, Ecuador)

Baylor Law Review
(Waco, Texas)

Bewahrungshilfe
(Godesberg, Germany)

Boston University Law Review
(Boston, Massachusetts)

British Journal of Criminology
(London, England)

Brooklyn Law Review
(Brooklyn, New York)

Bulletin de l'Administration Penitentiaire
(Brussels, Belgium)

Bulletin de la Société Internationale de
Defense Sociale
(Paris, France)

Bulletin Société de Criminology du Québec
(Montreal, Canada)

California Law Review
(Berkeley, California)

California Youth Authority Quarterly
(Sacramento, California)

Canadian Bar Journal
(Ottawa, Canada)

Canadian Journal of Corrections
(Ottawa, Canada)

Challenge
(Harrisburg, Pennsylvania)

Cleveland - Marshall Law Review
(Cleveland, Ohio)

Columbia Law Review
(New York, New York)

Contributions à l'Étude des Sciences
de l'Homme
(Montreal, Canada)

Cornell Law Quarterly
(Ithaca, New York)

Correctional Research Bulletin
(Boston, Massachusetts)

Correctional Review
(Sacramento, California)

Corrective Psychiatry and Journal of
Social Therapy
(New York, New York)

Crime and Delinquency
(New York, New York)

Criminal Law Bulletin
(New York, New York)

Criminal Law Quarterly
(Toronto, Canada)

Criminal Law Review
(London, England)

Criminalia
(Mexico D.F., Mexico)

Criminologia
(Santiago, Chile)

Defender Newsletter
(Chicago, Illinois)

Derecho Penal Contemporaneo
(Mexico 7, D.F.)

Die Polizei
(Cologne, Germany)

Esperienze di Rieducazione
(Rome, Italy)

FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin
(Washington, D. C.)

Federal Corrections
(Ottawa, Canada)

Federal Probation
(Washington, D. C.)

Federal Rules Decisions
(St. Paul, Minnesota)

Fordham Law Review
(New York, New York)

Georgetown Law Journal
(Washington, D. C.)

Goldammer's Archiv für Strafrecht
(Hamburg, Germany)

Harvard Law Review
(Cambridge, Massachusetts)

Howard Journal of Penology and Crime
Prevention
(London, England)

Howard Law Journal
(Washington, D. C.)

International Annals of Criminology
(Paris, France)

International Criminal Police Review
(Paris, France)

International Review of Criminal Policy
(United Nations, New York)

Issues in Criminology
(Berkeley, California)

JAG Journal
(Washington, D. C.)

Journal of Correctional Education
(Terre Haute, Indiana)

Journal of Correctional Work
(Lucknow, India)

Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and
Police Science
(Baltimore, Maryland)

Journal of Research in Crime and
Delinquency
(New York, New York)

Journal of the American Judicature Society
(Chicago, Illinois)

Journal of the California Probation,
Parole and Correction Association
(Van Nuys, California)

Journal of the Indian Law Institute
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Journal of the State Bar of California
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